The Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME 25. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1871. NUMBER 141.

NEW YORK.

...ed Reappears and Strikes a Belligerent Attitude.

Announces His Intention to Resume Hostilities on the Old Line.

...olution of New York and Brooklyn Insurance Companies.

...y Review of the Leading Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TWEED'S REAPPEARANCE.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—The reappearance of Tweed, to-day caused great surprise, not only on the part of his political adversaries but his friends, who were certainly unprepared for his surrender. Tweed seems confident and sanguine, and, while declining to give particulars of his future plans, he "knows what he is doing;" that he is in the fight yet, and two years hence he has a political power as ever in this city. He claims to have marked his programme, and that he will follow it rigidly. He expects to reorganize Tammany and constitute its Grand Sachem, confident of speedily that New York and the Democratic party can't get along without him. It is stated by his adherents that he will take his social seat, though all the reformers resist. Even he will be expelled. Tweed declines to declare his intention respecting Albany to the reviewing reporters. He looks worried and ill at the extreme, and there is a rumor afloat that he is sick, or if he weren't a man of fame it would be tempted to blow his brains out in consequence of the perpetual misrepresentation relating to which he has been subjected.

CONNOLLY.

Connolly's friends still represent his health as precarious; that all the last few months have been a struggle for twenty years. It seems very doubtful when he will get bail, as all his friends are frightened at assuming the responsibility of the entire amount, when they supposed were responsible for only a part.

MAYOR HALL.

Hall resigns the presidency of the Lotus Club next week, and resign his membership of the club—six or twelve in number—of which a member. His retirement from the Mayoralty will be announced in a few days. His friends say intend to quit political life altogether.

MONEY.

The money market was easier to-day, with a large supply. The government bond dealers report that 1 per cent on government bonds, and 1/4 per cent currency to 7 per cent on other first-class collaterals the rates of interest per cent currency to 7 per cent for carrying stocks the opening rates were 1/2 per cent, but at the close the supply diminished at 1-32 to 1-16 per cent. The banks and money-lenders are more disposed to make and the market closed with other symptoms of a tendency to ease up. The final sports of the new railroad bonds, marvelous at the present time, have arrangements involving considerable amounts of their bonds and proceeds of the interest and dividends, which after January 1st. The foreign bankers received numerous orders for railway bonds, as well as those of government, and their views to-day are to the effect that first-class American railway bonds are strong and advancing on the continent of Europe.

THE GOVERNMENT BOND MARKET

Opened strong and advanced under the influence of a ready demand for investment. Central Pacific bonds are quoted by cable telegrams in Frankfort, London and Amsterdam, at 89. They are also active in this market, and there was quite a demand both from domestic and foreign sources, which commenced early in the day and continued to the close.

THE JANUARY INTEREST.

Assistant Treasurer, to-day, disbursed one million of call for the January interest, making the total to date, $7,350,000 and in currency $140,000, making the total $683,000 currency interest on account of the currency sixes, leaving $1,000,000 to be disbursed. The Assistant Treasurer paid $48,000 gold for 5-20 bonds, making the total $2,770,000.

PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS.

Central Pacific bonds closed at 102½ to 103; Union Pacific sixes at 90 to 90¼ for first, 79½ to 79¾ for land grants, and 81¾ to 82 for incomes, and 20½ to 20¾ for land grants.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKET

Was quiet, with a basis of 109½ to 109¾ for sixty days, and 110¼ to 110½ for sterling bills, and 109¾ to 110 for commercial. The quotations closed firm.

Drafts were 109¾ for long and 110 for sight.

Sales of good bankers' sixty days' sterling at 109¾.

GOLD.

The Gold Room the feeling was decidedly firm, and large purchases were made to cover contracts, and also for long accounts. The premium opened at 109½, advanced to 109¾, and closed at 109¾. The rates paid for carrying were 1-32, 1-64, 1-32, and 7 per cent gold. After the board adjourned the price declined to 109¾, closing at 109 3/8. The principal cause which led the decline over was the report that the Secretary of the Treasury will make no gold sale next month.

THE STOCK MARKET

Opened strong and advanced in the morning, but afterward became weak, and declined under the influence of heavy sales of Wabash and other leading stocks by weak brokers. One broker sold 5,000 shares of Wabash. Fully nine-tenths of the business in the market are carrying stocks, and the closing quarters of this number of years, with margin, in the expectation that when the stock market becomes easier, in January, they will be able to sell at an advance. The market is now so artificial that it is almost impossible to form a correct judgment as to the immediate future.

BREADSTUFFS.

The market was very dull for all kinds of flour. There was less demand yesterday, and prices were almost nominal. The same doubtless contributed to the indisposition to do business which arises from the holiday season, and the approach of the end of the month. The wheat market was very dull, and practically unchanged. Corn was quiet, and only so firm.

[To the Associated Press.]

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—The *Herald* reporter says he learned that Tweed was yesterday negotiating with T. A. Scott, for a disposal of all of his property.

One of the chief causes of the defection among Tweed's adherents is said to be, one to their anxiety to stand an examination by the Reporters as to their property, some of their bank accounts having emanated from the city and also its real values.

Tweed's hiding-place does not appear to be known, except to the Sheriff and a few others.

Tweed was yesterday, in communication with Sheriff, and it is said that letters were sent by members of the Tammany General Committee, requesting him to be present last night at a meeting which he directed to be convened, and object of which was to consider a reorganization of Tammany. This statement, however, appears improbable.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29—12 m.—Tweed has surrendered to the Sheriff, and his son has been accepted as his bail bond in place of Farley.

NEW YORK, December 29.—1 p. m.—Quite an excitement was created by Tweed's formal surrender of himself to the Sheriff this morning. Many persons were present in the Sheriff's office when Tweed walked in. The necessary recognizants were quickly complied with, and the Sheriff at once certified to the release of Farley on Tweed's bond. Tweed thereupon left his office in the Department of Public Works where he introduced his successor, Van Nort, by Mayor Hall, to the clerks. It is stated that his resignation was sent to Mayor Hall last night, and that he has been ready to do so for months, if he could have got his successor appointed. In fact, however, he did not resign at all, but was reported to be a Republican, who is reported to be a Republican, who is reported to be a Republican, who is

THE RING ALDERMEN.

Glade, McGrath, Montgomery, and Walsh Indicted by the Grand Jury.

Corruption Discovered in the Removal of the Hay Market, Purchase of a School Lot, and Increase of Pay of a Contractor.

The Quartette Placed Under Bonds of $5,000 Each for Trial in the Criminal Court.

The investigation of the allegations of corruption made against officials, especially Aldermen of this city, has been attended with grievous difficulty. Quite a number of persons who have been wanted "to testify and the truth to speak," have recently found that business called them hence. Something, however, has been done.

The grand jury returned into the Criminal Court, yesterday, six indictments, against four Aldermen and ex-Aldermen, to-wit: Herman O. Glade, John J. McGrath, Joseph A. Montgomery, and James Walsh. Against Montgomery and Glade there were two indictments each, covering the same alleged offence, one including the violation of Aldermanic duty, and the other the violation of statutory propriety.

The indictments against Hermann O. Glade charge that he being a member of the Board of Aldermen, which Board under the charter of the city of Chicago (a body corporate), had jurisdiction to establish a hay stand or market, and whose duty it was to make such designation, and having especially under consideration the matter of establishing or removing the hay stand from West Randolph street, between Desplaines and Halsted streets, divers inhabitants of the city desiring its removal, he received from William Reinhardt a check for $150, drawn upon the Prairie State Loan and Trust Company, to the order of Reinhardt, which Reinhardt endorsed whereby he (the accused) received $150 in money "to induce him as such Alderman to perform his duty, with favor, in securing the removal of said hay stand from the place aforesaid."

The indictments against John J. McGrath and James Walsh, charge, that being Aldermen, they each of them did propose to receive as a bribe from William Goggin, the sum of $1,000, to induce each of them, as Aldermen, to use their influence "with favor, to induce and secure the purchase by the Common Council of said William Goggin, for said city of Chicago, for a place whereon to erect a public school-house, the following described real estate, situated in said city of Chicago: Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and a reservation of thirteen feet in Block 13, in Butler, Wright & Webster's Addition," "it being then the duty of the Council to purchase real estate for the city, whereon to erect school-houses, and the Common Council then and there having the power to purchase for said city real estate whereon to erect public school buildings."

The two indictments against Joseph A. Montgomery, ex-Alderman, charge him with having received from one John W. McCullogh $1,900 as a bribe to secure an increase by said Common Council of the price to be paid by said city of Chicago to one David M. Ford, for iron water pipes furnished and to be furnished by said Ford to said city of Chicago, under a contract heretofore made by and between the said Ford and said city of Chicago," etc.

A number of other indictments of like character will follow these.

Bail in each case was fixed by Judge Jameson at $5,000.

"SANTO DOMINGO."

Frederick Douglass' Lecture Last Evening—Geographical Position, Area, Climate, Soil, Productions, and Commercial Resources of Santo Domingo—The Government and the People—Mr. Douglass' Seven Reasons for Annexation to the United States.

A large audience assembled last evening at the Union Park Congregational Church, to hear Fred. Douglass speak of Santo Domingo, and reasons for annexing it to the United States. Comparatively few colored people were present. Mr. Douglass having, of late years, become in a measure alienated from his race, on account of his latitudinarianism in matters of religion. The address was characterized by his usual ability, and delivered with characteristic force and eloquence. The speaker said:

Among that vast group of islands known as the West Indies, adjacent to our continent, and, by neighborhood at least, entitled to share its institutions and destiny, extending away from the shores of Florida eastwardly and southwardly far into the broad Atlantic, fringing the Gulf of Mexico and the blue Caribbean Sea as with a wreath of fragrant tropical fruits and flowers, dominated by two governments, both claiming to be republican in form, yet both despotic and military in fact, Hayti on the west, with a population of 700,000 and 10,000 square miles of territory, Dominica on the east, with a population of less than 150,000, and 20,000 square miles of territory,—a country nearly as large as Ireland, and capable of sustaining a larger population, six days from New York, three days from Key West, stands the much-talked-of Island of Santo Domingo, the subject of my lecture. Put aside the special political interest which circumstances for the moment have given this island, put aside the pronounced, sharply-defined differences of opinion to which the proposition to annex a part of it to the United States has given rise, and whether we consider that island geographically in reference to climate, soil, productions, commercial and other important resources, or historically on a higher, a broader plane, as illustrating peculiar phases of civilization and enforcing important lessons on the attention of mankind, we shall find enough in it to invite the American people to a more intimate acquaintance with it, if not to a more intimate relation than has hitherto existed.

Of course, like everything in the world, Santo Domingo may be viewed from different points of observation—some high, some low. But not from the low, not from the selfish, not from the ambitious, or the rapacious side, that side which dreams only of wealth and power, of silver and gold, of national domain, which would in the name of manifest destiny, which is but another name for manifest piracy, annex the whole continent to the United States, without regard to the rights and feelings of other nations, but from that better and more poetic side, which allies man to the infinite, which leads him to regard his country as the world, and his countrymen all mankind, would I have the American people view and study Santo Domingo. It may, indeed, be important to know what Santo Domingo can do for us, but it is vastly more important to know what we can do for Santo Domingo.

There are countries, not less than individuals, which have their sad, hard experience to tell the world, and to which the world is more or less inclined to listen. Poland, crushed and bleeding under the heels of despotic power, uttered a shriek which pierced the heart of the world. In like manner and spirit we may properly think of Santo Domingo. Standing on the verge of civilization, and grimly debating whether she is to be saved to peace, prosperity and happiness, or to fall away and sink into the measureless depths of ignorance and barbarism, Santo Domingo has her claims to present, and her story to tell.

Of what that story is in all its details, I can promise but a little. From the nature of the occasion, and the limits of the hour, I can but hint its character and echo its feeblest import.

Mr. Douglass alluded to the history of the island, and dwelt upon the fact that it was the first American land trodden by the white race. He descanted at some length upon the importance of the migration of the white race to this continent, and said that he felt a peculiar thrill when he first stepped on to the soil of Santo Domingo. Here were first planted the virtues and vices, the beauties and deformities of European civilization. Here were first unfolded to the world the solemn and mysterious Hebrew Scriptures. Long before old Plymouth Rock had found tongue, long before the Psalms of David were heard on the wild New England shore, Santo Domingo was the living, active centre of a vast religious organization.

Spain was proud of this island, gave it her name, and, like herself in name, she endeavored to make it like herself in character. He described, at some length, the religious peculiarities of the country, making the people to appear remarkably religious. To this he added several contradictions, speaking of the habit of gambling and the brutality practiced in the cock-pits on Sunday. He gave rather an interesting description of the old city of Santo Domingo, the oldest city in America. He described the streets as long, straight, narrow, lined on either side with low, flat-roofed, red-tiled, rough-cast, whity-brown houses, that looked as if they were planned by the same architect, built by the same workmen, completed on the same day, and resided in by the same family. He accounted for the uniform building, partly from climate, and partly from the uniform, unchanging character of the religion.

A description was given of some of the ruins of the old city, and the effect of a tropical climate in adding to the contrast which they presented. The orator spoke of the want of energy among the people to rebuild their waste places. He said in the United States, we may contemplate decay with complacency. Here destruction and creation go hand-in-hand. Time wears, cities burn, floods sweep away the wealth of years, but these are only passing shadows on the national brow. Chicago; ashes to-day, will be granite to-morrow. The very opposite is the case in Santo Domingo. The people there are wonderfully superstitious. They believe in the miraculous power of the old crosses stowed away in their cloisters. It does not appear from the history of Santo Domingo that religion and morality are inseparable. The reasons for the depopulation of the island were given at some length, and the weakness of the civilization there explained, mentioning the manner in which slavery was introduced with civilization, telling how the native population disappeared and showing how bad morals was a necessary consequence of the slave trade.

In less than half a century after the Spaniards took possession of the beautiful island, nearly a million of its people were exterminated. Every form of misery that can smite a nation, and waste its substance, every species of oppression that can plant malice, and the vices of revenge; every device of cruelty and treachery that could entail distrust among men, have here conspired to render its prosperous and happy human society impossible.

San Domingo was the first to engage in the slave-trade, and the first to receive into her bosom the dreadful consequence of that transgression. A comparison was instituted between the passions of the islanders and the products of her soil. The island abounded in fruits, both wholesome and noxious. Sweet and bitter oranges grow in the same locality, and draw their sustenance from the same soil. The population have not been cruel and barbarous in their efforts to regain their freedom. The speaker gave the reasons for the hostilities between the mulattoes and the full blooded Africans. The two branches of the colored race were placed in their present equivocal position by their Latin masters. The mulattoes not being slaves on the one hand, nor freemen on the other, constituted a separate caste, and acted as they did in obedience to the law of self-preservation. The Latins adopted a theory directly opposite to the Saxon in their treatment of their mulatto children. Here, the theory has been that one drop of negro blood would vitiate a whole cask of Saxon blood, but in Santo Domingo the Latin master had given the mulatto an intermediate complexion, and assigned him an intermediate position.

Mr. Douglass closed his lecture by giving his reasons for the annexation of Santo Domingo to the United States:

1. The Latin civilization, whatever may have been its merits and achievements in other times and places, here in Santo Domingo has been a most conspicuous and wretched failure. It has, after three centuries' experience, conducted one of the most beautiful and productive countries in the world to the verge of depopulation.

2. Although the climate of Santo Domingo makes protracted physical effort uninviting, by invention and by wise division of the hours of labor, sufficient work can be done there to make the condition of the laboring man as comfortable and happy as anywhere in this world.

3. The decay and ruin of this island is to be explained by the fact that the nations which have owned it hitherto have never had the good of its people at heart, and never made their improvement and happiness an object of their legislation. With them it was not the flock but the fleece.

4. While a large proportion of the present population are peaceable, owing to the ignorance entailed upon them by slavery and bad government, they are easily excited, and thrown into revolutionary movements wholly unfavorable to industry, and to the acquisition of wealth. They are at the mercy of designing chiefs, who keep the country in a constant turmoil.

5. Society has been running so long in the deeply worn grooves of this order, and has become so exhausted thereby, that there does not seem to be sufficient strength and vitality to lift itself out of these grooves.

6. This view of the situation is taken by the most intelligent and patriotic men with whom the speaker conversed while on the island.

7. A large majority of the people of the island believe their only salvation is in placing themselves under a strong government. By this means they think themselves able to put an end to revolution, by making successful revolution impossible.

8. A large majority of the people of Santo Domingo are in favor of the annexation of their country to the United States. For himself, the speaker said he thought the measure would be a good thing for Santo Domingo, and not a bad thing for the United States. He admitted that there were great objections to the measure, but thought that they were not insuperable. He replied to several objections, such as, "What do we want of San Domingo?" If England wanted Jamaica, 4,000 miles away, and could defend it, why should this country not want San Domingo, and why could she not more easily defend it, when she was only three days away? What do we want with anything on earth at all? What does England want of Jamaica, or any other of her West India possessions? We are the only great power in the world not represented by some territorial possession in the West Indies.

The speaker referred to the statement that society in the tropics had never succeeded except under a despotic power, and said that the experiment had never been fairly tried. It would be time enough to adopt that theory when the Saxon race had tried its hand. If the Latins had not succeeded, that was no reason why the Saxon race could not succeed. The speaker knew of but few things the Saxon race could do more profitably than the redemption of this beautiful and fruitful island from the curse and misery of Spanish misrule.

The objection that an African nationality would be extinguished was alluded to. The objection was in the words "colored nationality." If the inhabitants were white there would be no objection to the annexation of Santo Domingo. It was better to abolish a national government when the change would inure to the benefit of the citizens of the country affected by it. A national government imposed no trifling burdens. It means men, money, credit, ability to pay; it means armies and navies, diplomacy, agents at home and abroad, the power to make treaties, the power to enforce them, the power to secure order, and to make the government respected the world over. Santo Domingo had no business to be a nation, with a population of only 150,000.

The lecture closed with a glowing paragraph describing the contest between conservatism and progress, and paying a high tribute to this country, upon which the hope of the oppressed in all parts of the globe rests, and upon which their eyes are constantly fixed.

CITY AFFAIRS IN BRIEF.

A Dangerous Brute.

Shortly before noon, yesterday, a mare attached to a wagon owned by S. T. Russell, and driven by Peter Finerty, ran away and spread destruction in its wake. The driver had left the wagon, and attached to the mare a weight, such as is usually used for the purpose, on West Indiana street. On returning to the wagon he put the weight into the vehicle and got in. He drove off; but before he had gone a block the vicious animal he was driving ran away and threw him out. He alighted, he affirms, upon his head, and was nearly stunned. On picking himself up he saw the mare and wagon disappearing in the distance. He followed it some distance and was eventually met by a boy who was leading back the mare. During her flight she ran into a wagon behind which a small boy named John Hayes had attached a sled, and the two vehicles coming together, with the boy's head between them, the poor child was instantly killed. Finerty was arrested and held to await the action of the Coroner.

It appears that the mare has already done a great deal of injury by running away on various occasions. Finerty himself has been injured before by her viciousness. On one occasion her running away resulted in serious injury to Mrs. Flynn, the wife of one of Mr. Russell's employes. The poor man, Finerty, is greatly troubled about the accident, and declares he will never drive such a vicious beast again. It is to be hoped he never will have a chance.

Announcements.

—The Senate Lyceum will meet for debate, this evening, at No. 236 South Sangamon street.

—The Young Men's Christian Association reading room is open daily to all who wish to avail themselves of the privilege.

—A meeting for the purpose of forming a city missionary society will be held on Monday next, at the rooms of the Y. M. C. A., No. 27 West Randolph street.

—The teachers and scholars of the Fourth Presbyterian Church Sunday School are invited to the residence of Mrs. Keith, No. 362 Michigan avenue, on Saturday afternoon, to participate in the distribution of the beautiful presents kindly furnished through the Christian Union.

—Cosmopolitan Lodge No. 4, Knights of Pythias, will hold an election of officers for the current term, this evening at 7:30 o'clock, at their hall, No. 82 West Randolph street. A full attendance of the members is requested.

—The new State Street Methodist Church, corner of Forty-seventh street, will be dedicated to-morrow at 3 p. m. Rev. S. McChesney, of Trinity Methodist Church, will preach the inaugural sermon.

—The Ladies of the Christian Union will "receive" at their rooms No. 312 Wabash avenue on New Year's Day, and will be glad to see all their friends and all well wishers of the Union.

—Rev. Robert Laird Collier will deliver the next sermon before the Christian Union at Standard Hall on Sunday evening. Subject—"New Habits for the New Year." The well known choir of the Church of the Messiah will furnish the music. Rabbi Felsenthal, Ph. D., will deliver the next sermon Sunday evening January the 7th. Subject—"The Wandering Jew."

Was There a Fire at All?

A mysterious fire occurred at 7:40 o'clock last evening. An alarm was turned in from Box 348, and thither the engines in the district ran. They all returned, however, without discovering where the fire was, and it was noted down as a false alarm. Later in the evening, Officer Ryan strolled into headquarters, and reported that the fire had certainly occurred. It broke out in an alley between Hubbard and Kinzie and Noble and Armour streets, the building burned being a shanty erected by the Building Committee of the Relief Society, for Mrs. Scully. The report stated that a man was burned to death there, but no one in the neighborhood seemed to know much about it. No one knew that there had been a fire. The officer himself could not make affidavit that there had been one. The box from which the alarm was turned in is half a mile from the spot named. The Station Keeper at the Union Park Station, not having his instrument in order, telegraphic communication was cut off, and the case is a mystery at present. It is a mysterious Providence which throws the sub-station instruments out of order on such occasions only, which a little investigation on the part of the Captains might explain.

Another Naval Suicide.

A German named Fred Breitbarth yesterday added to the now pretty extensive list of methods of disposing of one's life and property. Though apparently more complicated and trying to the nerves than the vulgar expedients daily recorded in the morning papers, it possesses the charm of severe originality. His attempts to shuffle off were made with a hatchet upon his cranium. He succeeded in inflicting upon that portion of his frame no less than eighteen cuts, two of which penetrated the skull, so that the brains actually protruded. "Time was that when the brains were out, the man would die," Macbeth stated, but death has not as yet verified his statement in the case of the poor German. He was 41 years of age, and married to a second wife. Whether it be malicious on the part of the police, or a mere coincidence, cannot be proven, but the addition of the words, "of course he was insane," immediately after the announcement of his re-entry into the matrimonial condition is severe, to say the least.

Is there a Boiler Inspector?

The people of this city want to see the Boiler Inspector. They (or a good many of them) desire with an intense yearning, to interview the man who will assure them of the safety of their engines; and they don't get any satisfaction. They go to the City Hall, and are assured by the Mayor, that he don't know him. The Comptroller's clerks profess ignorance, and David A. Gage never heard of him. The City Clerk is of no use in the case, and the Law Department is cautiously reticent. It takes a man twelve hours to assure himself that the man who is said to hold the position has no office and attends to no business—at least, that is the general impression. If there be a Boiler Inspector, he is requested to give some information of his whereabouts, and his office, to the public. If there is not, the Council had better elect one.

Extraordinary Honesty.

Yesterday an officer of the Ætna Insurance Company in this city received a letter from an unknown person, to the effect that the latter had made an estimate of his losses and salvage since he had settled his policy with the company, and had concluded that he was in receipt of too much money. In token whereof he enclosed two $50 bills, saying, "I have concluded that these belong to you, and not to me." No signature was appended, but the company took the money all the same. It is understood that they are in active search for that man. If they find him, they propose to dissect him and use the particles to vaccinate every other policy-holder who has submitted proofs of loss.

Coroner's Inquests.

Coroner Stephens returned to duty yesterday and held two inquests. The first was on the remains of Henry Ulrich, at 451 South Clark street, who died on Sunday afternoon. It was testified that some days ago while in a state of intoxication he fell down and ran a hook into his skull penetrating more than two inches. From the effects of this wound he died. The jury rendered a verdict accordingly.

—An inquest was also held upon the remains of Charles Bittlenger at St. Luke's Hospital. He was run over by an engine on the Michigan Central Railroad at the Round-house, at the foot of Sixteenth street. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death. The deceased leaves a wife and family.

A Generous Offer.

F. A. W. Shimer, Principal of the Mt. Carroll Seminary, Carroll County, Ill., says he "will receive in the Mt. Carroll Seminary, young ladies from families who have lost heavily in the great Chicago fire, giving the privileges of the Institution, boarding, tuition, etc., at one-half the regular rates, and give five years time in which to pay it. Unexceptionable testimonials of character will be required, as also particulars of the circumstances of the applicant before and since the fire. All applications and testimonials will be referred back to a competent committee for investigation, selected from among gentlemen of long and large acquaintance in Chicago, who will advise regarding the admission of the applicants."

A Dangerous Counterfeit.

Charles I. Boyd, Esq., Cashier of the Exchange Bank of this city, yesterday received from a Southern correspondent a fine "specimen" of counterfeit greenback of the $50 denomination. Mr. Boyd during the day showed it to several bank Cashiers, who pronounced it genuine. The gentleman who sent it to this city, informed Mr. Boyd that the Southern country is flooded with counterfeit fifties. Our bankers and business men will find it profitable to scrutinize very carefully $50 greenbacks passing through their hands.

Miscellaneous.

The subscribers to Louis Staab's concerts, who received their tickets, can, on the presentation of the same at Reed's Temple of Music, No. 61 Sixteenth street, receive back their money.

—W. K. Souivenkoff is the name of a Western newspaper reporter accompanying the Alexis Excursion party, which will arrive in this city to-night.

—The employes of Fairbank, Peck & Co.'s Oil Works held their fourth annual ball, last evening, in Central Hall. The affair was a very enjoyable one, and was largely attended.

—Officer Smith found the body of a new-born babe under a wood-pile near North avenue bridge, yesterday afternoon. It awaits the action of the Coroner.

—Michael Dillon, a reduced millionaire, at present contenting himself with temporary quarters among the other reduced millionaires at the Centre avenue barracks, was arrested last evening for being drunken and disorderly. Only $11.30 were found upon this unfortunate victim of the great conflagration.

A NORTH SIDE AFFRAY.

Death of a Victim of a Brawl in the Third Precinct—What the Police Know of the Affair.

On December 26 a disturbance of a sanguinary character occurred in a saloon on the North Side. The exact character of the affray is not known, owing to the demoralized condition of the police in that portion of the city. That it was of a very serious character, however, is inferred from the fact that a man named Bernard Baker, who happened to participate in the affray, was severely injured. Since Tuesday he has been lying in his house, on Vine street, near Willow, suffering great pain. Yesterday his anguish ended in death, the direct result of the wounds received in that horrible brawl. During his lucid intervals the man was questioned as to who his assailants were, but, owing probably to the inefficiency of the police in that precinct, no information on the subject was obtained. Indeed, it is only on the strength of a statement made by Captain Fox that it is affirmed that any effort was made to obtain any news of the origin of the strife or the parties concerned in it. Knowing that some one must be arrested to await the action of the Coroner's jury, the police arrested Valentine Beich, and regarded him as the ringleader. They are hopeful of securing all the participants in the disgraceful affair before long. As it happened several days ago, and as none of them would show any anxiety to appear for trial on a charge of homicide, it is natural to suppose that the guilty parties have taken proper measures to absent themselves from the neighborhood.

REPORTS FROM THE COURTS.

Suits for the Recovery of the Value of Freight—$25,000 Wanted from an Insurance Company—Grand Jury in the Criminal Court.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Two suits were brought against the Illinois Central Railroad Company, yesterday. The first is by the Hanover Manufacturing Company, to recover $800 damages, the value of 631 yards of flannel, alleged to have been shipped from Galva on the 6th day of October last, for Chicago. The second is by D. D. Hicks and others, to recover the value (laid at $1,800) of 1,424 yards of tweed, shipped from Pittsfield to Chicago on the 3d of October.

—An action of covenant was commenced by Sylvester Cummings and others against the London and Liverpool and Globe Insurance Company, in which the damages are laid at $25,000.

—A petition was filed by Martin Kramer against Frederick Kramer, to declare and enforce a mechanics' lien on the south half of the south half of Lot 139, Butterfield's Addition.

COUNTY COURT.

The will of Harriet E. Garfield was admitted to record, and Charles B. King was appointed to execute it, under bond of $21,000.

—Louisa Kleidau was appointed to administer on the estate of Ferdinand Kleidau, lately her husband, under bond of $1,400.

CRIMINAL COURT.

A grand jury will convene on Tuesday, for the next term, over which Judge Lambert Tree, of the Circuit Court, will preside. The petit jury will come in Wednesday next.

"LOST AND MISSING."

List of Persons Inquired for Through the Relief and Aid Society.

The following is a list of persons inquired for by friends through the Relief and Aid Society, headquarters at Standard Hall, corner of Michigan avenue and Thirteenth street:

Benjamin F. West, formerly of the firm of Gardner, West & Wheeler, roofers.

Otis Black is inquired after by Mrs. Colonel Wm. Dulaney, No. 43 North Gilmore street, Baltimore, Md.

Mrs. Sydenham, of High street, Salisbury, England, wishes to hear from her son, whose late address was at No. 89 West Madison street, and was a watch and clockmaker, jeweler, etc. Mrs. Sydenham wishes also to hear from Thomas Stagg, who lived on Fullerton avenue.

Vincent R. Marsh is anxiously inquired after by his mother. Address C. Voorhees, care of Butler & Johnson, John street, New Brunswick, New Jersey.

A. E. Bishop is requested to call at the Relief Society's rooms, Standard Hall, and get letters and packages for his address.

Dr. J. J. Gillespie, who had returned from San Francisco, and was stopping at Prince's Hotel, corner of Washington and Wells street, is inquired after by John M. Perkins, of Ann Arbor, Mich.

Pacific Sunday Train.

The Sunday overland mail train will leave Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman streets, at 10 a. m. Sunday, the 31st, stopping at all regular stations on the main line; connecting at Omaha with express train over Union Pacific Railroad for Denver, Sacramento, and San Francisco. Tickets via Chicago & Northwestern, or Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroads, will be good on this train.

Through the Fire.

For a reliable article of insurance, which has been "through the fire," see the card of the Phenix, of Brooklyn, which appears in our columns of to-day.

A Girl's Throat Fatally Cut by the Core of an Apple.

From the New York Sun.

Miss Mary Ellen Foy, the young lady whose throat was cut by the core of an apple, in the Normal School, a few days ago, is dying. She was eating the apple, and, while in the act of swallowing a portion of the core, it cut the lining of her throat and several of the arteries like a knife. Her classmates were astonished to see her fall over on the floor and vomit large quantities of blood. She was carried to the police station, but little could be done for her beyond keeping her perfectly quiet. Her mother, who had been summoned, was not allowed to move her until next morning, for fear of fatal consequences. The poor woman sat in the station-house, watching her daughter all night. Next day she took her home, where she has lain ever since, slowly wasting away. It is impossible for her to swallow anything whatever, and her stomach has become so contracted that nothing can enter it. She is so weak from loss of blood and starvation, that the physicians in attendance refuse to perform any operation on her, or even to insert a silver feeding-tube below the wound, as has been successfully done in other instances where the mouth or throat have been injured. They say that she could not survive an instant.

Burying a Victim of Small-Pox.

From the Lambertville (N. J.) Beacon, Dec. 22.

A few days ago a young man employed by one of the railroad companies of this State at their terminus on the Hudson, visited a pleasant little village among the hills, not thirty miles from Newark, the home of the family of his wife, and, taking with him the seeds of the small-pox, was stricken down with the disease. At once the father, mother, and family fled the house, and but for the devotion of his wife he would have been left alone, as not a soul could be persuaded to go near him save the village doctor. He speedily died, and the doctor was obliged to lay out the corpse himself. No inducements could prevail on people to bury him, however, till at length two men were found, who, in the night, removed the body to the graveyard and placed it in the grave. Before completely filling it up they divested themselves of their clothes, and shiveringly threw them in the grave, and a little dirt over them. Then retiring to another part of the churchyard they donned other clothes and returned and finished their task.

Death of the Oldest Man in the United States.

From the Chico (Cal.) Review.

Died, at the residence of his son, Harvey Thacker, in Shasta County, Hiram Thacker, supposed to be the oldest man in the United States, aged about 128 years. He was born in Buncombe County, North Carolina, about 1743, and served under Jackson at the battle of New Orleans. He was also at the battle of Tippecanoe under Harrison, and also in the Black Hawk war in Illinois. He emigrated to California in the year 1851. He was son-in-law of Daniel Boone, of Kentucky. Tranquary, of this town, informs us that the above is substantially correct, as he knows the family well, and had conversed often with the old man, who informed him he had lost the register of his birth, it having been burned up in his house. His son Harvey, in whose house he died, is an old man of nearly 70 years. The old man was very fond of a joke, and could tell some strange old yarns.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

Two hundred and fifty tons of shot and shell at the St. Louis Arsenal have been ordered to be conveyed to the Rock Island Arsenal, to be used as old iron in the foundry. It will be brought up in the spring.

—Droves of horses and mules arrive in Cairo every day for shipment South.

—East St. Louis is to have a new jail and court-room. It is estimated to cost between $10,000 and $12,000.

—A child was recently born in Sparta, which, when one day old, weighed seventeen pounds.

—The Freeport *Journal* says the people of that city became so alarmed for fear of a fire during the dry weather, that they sent a committee out around the country to learn the usual method of conducting prayer meetings.

—Over three thousand barrels of hickory and pecan nuts have been gathered this year in the vicinity of Kaskaskia.

—Several of the parties engaged in building the million dollar Court House for Macoupin County have been indicted by the grand jury for fraud.

—In digging a well at Pittsfield, lately, solid rock was encountered at a depth of thirty-two feet. A drill was then resorted to. At a depth of three inches it broke through and sank fifteen inches, while water spouted up through the orifice to a height of seven feet above the ground.

—The Sandwich *Gazette* says: "Dr. V. B. David made a slight mistake on Tuesday afternoon that lacked only one inspiration of the breath of being a serious one. He had two bottles on a shelf in his office, one containing medicine for a cold, and the other sulphuric acid, and took a good big mouthful of the acid before he discovered that it was not his medicine. When the acid got about half way down his throat he began to realize what he had done, and having no inclination to die just yet, he ejected it, and, seizing a bottle of glycerine that fortunately was in his office, he filled his mouth and throat with the glycerine, and commenced the manufacture of soap on a small scale, preferring a wash out to a burn out. With the exception of a sore mouth and throat, he was all right the last time we saw him, but fully impressed with the idea that bottles of sulphuric acid should be properly labeled."

—Colonel R. B. Servant, a well-known and highly respected citizen of Chester, died at his home on Christmas morning, at the age of 63 years. Colonel S. was a native of Virginia, but many years ago moved to Randolph County, Ill.

—Mr. J. P. M. Calvo has sold the Mt. Carmel *Democrat* to Mr. John P. Reynolds.

—The Hon. Israel Blanchard, a prominent citizen of Southern Illinois, died at his residence in Murphysboro, on the 19th inst.

—A pupil died at Monticello Seminary last week. This is said to be the first death at that institution since 1838.

—At Waukegan, according to the *Gazette*, not less than 21,000 bushels of apples have been consumed and shipped thus far this season.

IOWA.

A Scott County farmer has succeeded in raising 154 bushels and three pecks of *shelled corn* to the acre this year. This is the second farmer in Iowa who has raised shelled corn—Horace Greeley having discovered the first, after a long search.

—Iowa crows are wintering in Hamburg Valley.

—The Davenport *Democrat* decides that joint stock manufacturing companies are at a discount in that city, and points to the wrecks of the institutions in their midst to sustain its decision.

—An Avoca poet thus parodies Bryant: "The melancholy days have come, the saddest of the year, when it's too rough for whiskey slings, too cool for lager beer."

—An analysis of the next Legislature develops the following facts: Every member of the Senate is a married man. Fourteen of them were in the army—two as privates. Senator E. S. McCulloch, of Lee County, has been longest in the State—51 years. Senator Ezekiel B. Kephart, of Linn, has been the least time in the State—3 years. In the matter of avoirdupois, Senator John Shand, of Benton, is the heavy weight, tipping the beam at 215 pounds; Senator James A. Young, of Mahaska, is the light weight—120 pounds. The venerable Senator Clausen is the oldest Senator—63; Senator John Y. Stone, of Mills, is the youngest—28. The occupations of the Senators are given as follows: Farmers, 11; bankers, 4; merchants, 5; editors, 3; physicians, 4; lawyers, 18. In the House there are thirteen unmarried men. Twenty-five members served in the war of the great rebellion; one, Jno. F. Duncombe, was a child of Mars in the "Indian War," and one, James Van Deventer, a Colonel in the Confederate States Volunteers. Two hundred and forty pounds is the best weight in the House, and is claimed by N. A. Merrill, of Clinton; the lightest weight is Samuel Whitten, of Van Buren, —110 pounds. The oldest member is John M. Hanson of Henry, whose years are 64; the youngest are Fred. O'Donnell, of Dubuque, and William L. McAllister, of Mahaska—each 27. The vocations of the Representatives are: Lawyers, 18; farmers, 45, merchants, 10; physicians, 4. John P. Irish is the only editor, and there are single representatives of almost every other calling.

—Charles C. Hewitt, of Dubuque, died on Thursday, aged 59 years.

—A 23-year-old chap living near Glenwood measures 8 feet 10 inches in height.

—Persons who can give information in regard to accidents in the use of gasoline or the secret burning fluids; or, who can give receipts of these burning fluids, are invited to communicate with Dr. A. E. Foote, Iowa State Agricultural College, Ames, Iowa.

WISCONSIN.

A fire at Eau Claire, on Wednesday last, destroyed the block owned by Thorp & Knox, known as Music Hall. The building was built about two years ago, and cost $30,000.

—W. A. Brandenstein, of Green Bay, has invented a revolving Christmas tree. It is a straight stick, set with evergreen branches in a pyramidal form, and inclosed in a stationary frame-work of wire, also in pyramid shape, on which are set numerous candles. The bottom of the stick is a pivot resting on the table. On the top of the stick are windmill-shaped arms extending out as far as the candles. When the hot air ascends from the lighted candles it acts upon these arms and causes the tree to revolve. The principle will be readily understood. It is the same as that of the puppet figures made to attach to stove-pipes.

—The veterans of the National Asylum at Milwaukee enjoyed a sumptuous Christmas dinner. Among other things, 600 pounds of turkey, 24 cans of oysters, and 236 mince pies were served.

—Mr. Bernhard Neisser and his wife, Rosalia, of Watertown, both aged 76 years, celebrated their golden wedding at their residence, Dec. 19. Mr. and Mrs. Neisser are natives of Prussia, and have lived in the United States 20 years, 11 years of which time they have resided in Watertown. They have had five children, thirteen grand-children, and one great grand-child.

—The Manitowoc *Tribune* has reliable information that a stock company is about to be formed in that city, for the purpose of establishing extensive factories for cotton and woollen goods, on the Manitowoc River, about five miles from town. The foundation for one of the buildings is already laid.

—A large company of ladies and gentlemen in Bridgeport arranged a surprise the other night and carried with them an unlimited quantity of provisions, expecting to have a fine supper. But the lady surprised supposed the affair to be a sort of a donation visit, and very coolly deposited the good things in the pantry. The party waited until 3 a. m. for supper to be ready, but, no signs of preparation being visible, they departed as "hungry as bears," and are likely to have their next party better understood.

MICHIGAN.

A letter from L'Anse says that place will have railroad communication with Chicago within one year. One thousand men are steadily at work on the Houghton & Ontonagon Road, and the Chicago & Northwestern Company is expected to finish the Peninsula Division of its road, so as to form a continuous line from Escanaba to Chicago.

—An expenditure of $20,000 has rendered navigation such on the Au Sable River that logs are easily floated out now.

—At Leyden, on Saturday afternoon last, there was quite a thunder storm, during which the rain fell for nearly an hour in torrents. As the storm cleared away and the sun shone out, two of the most brilliant and well defined rainbows ever seen were visible for some 10 or 15 minutes.

—A 4-year old son of George Townsend, of Walker Centre, died from the effects of a most singular accident. While sliding upon the ice, Christmas day, he fell and bit his tongue; the wound commenced bleeding profusely, all efforts to stop the hemorrhage proving ineffectual, and he bled to death. This death, itself a singular one, is made more so by the fact, that two quite as curious have occurred in the same family. Some years ago Mr. Townsend lost two children by hemorrhage from slight wounds. In one case it was a slight cut between the fingers, and in the other from a a mere abrasion of the skin on the nose. All the skill of medical men availed nothing to staunch the blood, and the little ones slowly bled to death.

—A gentleman who came down from Isabella County says that he stopped in ten houses while travelling a distance of twenty-one miles, and that ten mothers proudly exhibited to him ten lovely and interesting pairs of twins. That shows how they settle the pine woods.

—E. C. Saunders, of Wayland, hotel-keeper, has paid $34.88 for selling liquor. He now announces his intention of closing up every liquor saloon in Wayland.

—A beautiful snow owl was shot in Ingham County, last week. His measured five feet four inches from tip to tip, and is nearly as large as a goose. His plumage is very thick and of snowy whiteness where it is not dark spotted. His feet are covered with pure white plumage, so as to hide his talons. The bird is not a native of Michigan, but of the extreme north.

—A "quiet and dignified" individual is gyrating around through Gratiot County, claiming to be the Messiah, and predicting the advent of the Millennium in two years. Any person who has lost a maniac is requested to prove identity and take him away.

—The fact that an Adrian boy offered a $10 bill in payment for four balls of pop-corn led to the discovery that he had found the money on the street.

—A Muskegon candy maker has produced a stick of candy 3 feet 11 inches long, 1 foot in circumference, and containing over a barrel of sugar.

A Maine Farmer Who Wasn't to Be Fooled.

From the Bangor Whig.

The agents in this city of one of the insurance companies forced into liquidation by the Chicago fire issued circulars to persons having property insured in the company at his agency, requesting them to return their policies to be cancelled and used as claims in the settling up of affairs. In response to the call, a farmer from a neighboring county entered the agent's office the other day in search of information. The agent explained at some length, but the old fellow couldn't understand, and a second and a third explanation were equally futile in aiding his dull comprehension. The man of policies was going back to commence again, when the farmer arose, buttoned up his coat, and said: "Look-a-here, Mister, I don't know nothin' about your thundrin' likerdashun, an' I don't want ter. I don't believe ther's been a fire, and, what's more, I believe the whole thing's a sell. I paid nigh onter twenty dollars for this here policy, an' I'm a goin' ter keep it! Yer can't fool me!" And after delivering himself thus, he stalked away indignant.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Hydrokonia Cures Bronchial Consumption—Chicago, Dec. 27th, 1871.—When I began the treatment employed by Dr. S. Gibson Pratt, of 213 West Washington-st., I was suffering great anxiety of mind and prostration of body, from what one of the most distinguished physicians of Chicago had pronounced, disease of the lungs. In three weeks after commencing Dr. Pratt's treatment I had gained six pounds in flesh, my despondency was gone, my breathing improved, my cough lessened, and to-day with good appetite, sound sleep, in good spirits and returning health, I bear cheerful testimony to the merits of the peculiar practice of which Dr. Pratt is the author and advocate. Signed, WILSON MCCLINTOCK.

Marion United States Watch Co.'s Watches (Giles, Wales & Co.) were awarded the first premiums at "Fair of American Institute," New York, 1870; at "Fair of Ohio Mechanics' Institute," Cincinnati, 1870; at "Louisiana State Fair," New Orleans, La., 1870; at "Texas State Fair," Houston, Tex., 1871, and at every fair where they have been exhibited, over all competitors.

Catarrh cured in the best manner, the shortest time, and at the least expense, by a box of Durno's Catarrh Snuff. It is the ladies' especial favorite to cure nervous headache, and sweeten the breath. Price 25 cents per box.

The American House, Boston, is in the centre of business, and contiguous to places of amusement and public interest. Its fine suites of rooms, elevator, cafe, billiard halls, and courteous employes, render it in reality, a home for the traveller.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the purest, sweetest, and best in the world. Physicians have decided it superior to any other Cod Liver Oil in the market. Patients who have once taken it can take no other.

Corns, Bunions, Nails, Extracted without pain, by Dr. Kenison, Chiropodist, at 553 Wabash avenue, corner Eighteenth street, formerly 116 and 118 Clark street.

A Perfect Charm.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup certainly does, as the name implies, "soothe" the little sufferer into a quiet, natural sleep, from which it awakes invigorated and refreshed.

Premature loss of the hair, which is so common nowadays, may be entirely prevented by the use of Burnett's Cocoaine.

MARRIED.

BISHOP—LANGLAIS—At the residence of the bride's parents, on Thursday, December 28, by the Rev. Mr. Johnson, Mr. Thomas Bishop and Miss Amanda Langlais, both of Chicago, Ill.

HUMPHREY—BROUSE—On the 27th inst. at the bride's parents', 61 Langley street, Dr. Wm. H. Humphrey, of Detroit, and Miss Callie E. Brouse. The ceremony was performed by Rev. J. A. Brouse, father of the bride, assisted by Rev. C. R. Mandeville, of Galena, and Rev. G. C. Truesdell, of Oakland M. E. Church.

BINNIE—BROWNE—December 28, at the residence of the bride's father, 33 Palmer street, Chicago, Ill., by the Rev. A. E. Kittredge, Francis Binnie and Miss Ann J. Browne, all of Chicago.

FRENCH—SKEER—December 27, by Rev. J. T. Matthews, assisted by Rev. R. P. Hart, Mr. Aaron French, of Pittsburgh, and Miss Carrie E. Skeer, of this city.

Pittsburgh papers please copy.

BRYSON—PLATT—In Ann Arbor, Mich., December 28, by Rev. Wm. Platt, at the residence of Charles Clark, Esq., Mr. James Bryson, of Chicago, and Miss Lucy E. Platt, of Rochester, N. Y.

DIED.

KINGSMILL—At the house of her son-in-law, J. Greenhood, 504 West Erie-st., Mrs. Sarah Kingsmill, of England.

Funeral will take place on Sunday, December 31, at 2 o'clock, p. m.

GRIFFITH—December 29, 1871, of heart disease, Charles Griffith, brother of Watson Griffith, plumber, 51 North Wells street.

Funeral by cars to Graceland Cemetery, at 1 o'clock Sunday.

AMUSEMENTS.

MICHIGAN-AV. THEATRE.
Corner Thirteenth-st. and Michigan-av.
IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THE
Wyndham Comedy Company,
in their great specialty, of
CASTE!
GRAND DUKE ALEXIS MATINEE THIS AFTERNOON

MICHIGAN-AV. THEATRE.
COR. THIRTEENTH-ST. AND MICHIGAN-AV.
WYNDHAM COMEDY COMPANY.
LAST TWO PERFORMANCES OF
CASTE!
at the Grand Duke Alexis Matinee this afternoon at 2:30, and in the evening at 8 o'clock.
Monday — Grand New Years' Matinee — OURS. Chas. Wyndham as "Hugh Chalcote."

DANCING.
MR. SULLIVAN'S next term for children begins Jan. 2 and 6, at 3 p. m., and for gentlemen on Jan. 2 and 5, at 8 p. m., at his residence, 85 Twenty-third-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED; FEE AFTER decree; scandal and newspaper notice avoided. Address P. O. Box 213, Chicago.

DIVORCES—WITHOUT NEWSPAPER REPORT; loan, real estate, law business. NEWELL PRATT, State and United States Attorney, 1124 Wabash-av.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD CAN tell of business, journeys, marriages, law suits, absent friends, lost or stolen property; can positively tell the truth about anything you wish to know; cures all diseases or no pay. 130 West Madison-st.

MONEY LOANED ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, pianos, and valuable personal property. Same bought. No. 97 West Madison-st., Room 1 and 2, formerly 132 Dearborn-st. TUNNICLIFF.

TEAMS—A BIG WINTER JOB—ANY PARTIES having horses and carts, desirous of taking a contract for immediately excavating from 10,000 to 20,000 yards of clay on one of the slips west of Reuben-st., near Twenty-second-st., please call, or address, E. R. GARD, 12 North Clinton-st.; residence, 77 South Morgan-st.

WANTED—TO BUY FOR CASH, CAST-OFF clothing, and miscellaneous goods of any kind. By sending a letter to I. GELDER, 188 South Wells-st. you can find a purchaser.

WANTED—A COMPETENT PERSON TO GIVE lessons in German three evenings in the week, to two gentlemen. Address, stating terms, with references, JOHN A. STEEN, 228 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN OR WOMEN TO INVEST $1.00, by which can be made $25.00 per week. Samples 25 cents. 127 West Madison-st., up stairs, Room 2.

WANTED—BY A HEALTHY YOUNG WOMAN, who lost her baby two months since, a child to wet nurse at her residence. Call 84 [illegible] First-st.

WANTED—OLD BURNT SAFES. ADDRESS, stating where they may be seen, E. M. THOMAS, 223 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—TO BUY FOR CASH, ALL KINDS of household goods. Address note to me. I will call and pay all I can afford. E. M. THOMAS, 223 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A CORRESPONDENCE IS SOLICITED with a person of capital, by a young man in New York, well posted in [illegible]. Address JOHN H. CLARK, Box 2,868 P. O., New York.

WANTED—BY JOHN E. PETTIBONE, OLD paper, rags and metals at 34 West Madison-st. Branch 161 East Twenty-second-st.

MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE 3 TO 40-HORSE power; threshing, [illegible] mills, [illegible]. COLLINS EATON, Agent, 73 South Canal-st.

BLANDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE engines and sawmills, Daniels & Woodworth's planers, sash tickers and moulders, shafting, machines and mortising machines. 28 Canal-st. F. W. NORTHROP, Agent.

C. & G. COOPER & CO. OFFICE 10 AND 12 West Randolph-st. Manufacture Stationary and Portable Engines of all sizes, Circular Saw Mills, and Flouring Mill Machinery. Send for illustrated circular.

HORSEPOWERS—RAILWAY ONE AND TWO horse sweep powers from two to ten horse, [illegible]. Barker's Sandpaper [illegible] Machines, corn shellers, etc., manufactured and for sale by H. A. PITTS' SONS, 11 South Jefferson-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND CIRCULAR saw-mill, suitable to saw stocks after being sided up with muley; also, engine and tubular boiler to run the saw, or a 40-horse power tubular boiler. Address, giving full description and price of each, T. & F. PEW, 82 Joseph [illegible].

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—SHUMWAY & WADSWORTH, attorneys, please send your address, or the address of either of you, to SLEEPER & WHITON, 447 Wabash-av.

PERSONAL—IF APPLETON STEPHENSON, printer, late of 242 Division-st., Chicago, is living, please write to your friends at Lincoln.

PERSONAL—KNUT BLOMQUIST, IF IN CHICAGO, will please send his address to his brother, at Laporte, Ind.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—A MEDIUM-SIZED SELF-FEEDING base-burning Troy stove, in good condition, with genuine Russian pipe, at 257 West Adams-st., corner Hoyne.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, NO. 139 WEST Madison-st.: [illegible] Halsted and Van Buren-sts., with improvements; a choice corner. [illegible] corner Wells and Lake-sts. 24x100 feet, corner Clinton and Monroe-sts. 24x100 feet, corner Clinton and Jackson-sts. 24x100 feet, corner Clinton and Tyler-sts. 24x100 feet, corner Madison and Desplaines-sts. [illegible] feet, corner [illegible] near Halsted; [illegible]. Store and deep lot, Randolph-st., near Desplaines. First-class brick residence, Adams-st. near Aberdeen, 25x125 feet, lot 175 [illegible]. 40 lots on Jackson and [illegible], on easy terms, or will exchange for improved property.

FOR SALE—40 OR 80x100 FEET, RANDOLPH-ST., near Wells, $1,000 per foot; [illegible] Randolph-st. and Michigan-av. [illegible] per foot. [illegible] corner Washington and Franklin-sts. [illegible]. 20 ft. Dearborn-st. near Washington, $1,300 per ft. 20 ft. Dearborn-st. near Washington-st. very easy terms. 45 ft. and improvements, Clark, near Van Buren-st. Cheap lots at Irving Park, $300 each. MILLER & RIGDON, 300 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—48x125 ON WEST WASHINGTON, southeast corner Union-st.; the best corner on the street at price asked, for improvement or investment. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—25x125, PEORIA, NEAR MADISON, $250 per foot; [illegible]. Apply by calling on D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents, 152 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—FIRST-CLASS HOUSE and lot, house 2-story and basement, pressed brick. Contains latest improvements. Lot 37 feet, east front. Among one of the pleasantest places in the city. Small payment down. Inquire on premises, 892 Indiana-av., near Twentieth-st.

FOR SALE—50 FEET EAST FRONT ON OAKLEY-st. at a very low price. (55.) CLAFLIN BROS., 264 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A NON-RESIDENT HAS ORDERED me to close out immediately, at such prices as can be obtained in the market, the following list of property, viz: House and lots Nos. 427 and 429 Wabash-av.; a lot 47x125, northeast corner Halsted and Mather-sts.; a lot 100x125, on Polk-st., near Halsted; [illegible] lot 136x125 on Ewing-st., near Halsted. [illegible] H. C. MINGS, 505 Fulton-st., 9 to 11 a.m.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, OR WILL TRADE FOR horses, house 24x30 feet, with complete fixtures for restaurant. Apply at corner of Twenty-second-st., near Illinois and Michigan Central Depot.

FOR SALE—CHOICE BUSINESS AND RESIDENCE property in style and terms to suit purchasers. D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents, 152 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A LOT ON MADISON-ST., west of Fifth-av., at $1,600 per foot. POTWIN & CORBY, real estate agents, 215 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—JACKSON-ST.—60 FEET FRONT on Jackson-st. between Franklin and Market. SNYDER & LEE, real estate agents, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE, on Clark-st. I have control of and will sell on long credit most desirable property; terms better than on lease. Lots large or small. THOMAS B. BRYAN, Fidelity Safe Depository.

FOR SALE—RIVER LOT—100 FEET ON THE South Branch, near Twelfth-st., by 170 feet deep; easy terms. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—4 LOTS CORNER OF THIRTY-first and Quin-sts., near Halsted. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—MADISON-ST.—20x125 FEET, SOUTH front, on Madison-st., near Franklin. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WELLS-ST.—100x125 FEET, NORTHwest corner of Wells-st. and Charles-place. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—VAN BUREN-ST.—25x125 FEET ON Van Buren-st., between Wells and Franklin. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WEST LAKE-ST.—TWO-STORY frame house of 10 rooms and lot 25x124 feet, No. 782 West Lake-st., near Robey. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV.—50x175 FEET, WEST front, on Wabash-av., north of Thirty-ninth-st. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV.—FIRST-CLASS stone front house and lot on Michigan-av., north of Eighteenth-st. Early possession. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—30x120 FEET TO A THIRTY-FOOT street, south front, on Madison-st., between Desplaines and Union-sts. Very easy terms. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING PROPERTY—15 acres on Elgin-av., corner of Clybourn, near the cotton manufactory. Suitable for any manufacturing purpose. Will divide into 5 or 10 acre lots. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and La Salle-sts.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT AT MAPLEwood (1 miles from the Court House) accessible by steam cars. Cash payment, $700, balance on long time. A. B. KING & CO., 523 Wabash-av.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID BARGAIN—GOOD NEW house, 6 rooms, [illegible] choice fruit farm, partly improved; half mile from city. The above will be sold cheap for cash; or exchange for farm in Illinois. [illegible] J. W. HENWOOD, Kimmundy, Marion County, Ill.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—FIRST-CLASS property on the West Side, and some money, for a residence on Prairie-av., not to exceed $20,000. PAUL SOBOLESKI, 238 West Washington-st.

WANTED—TO LEASE—LOT 25x25 OR 100 FEET on the rear of two lots, on an alley on the North Side, south of Indiana-st., suitable for business purposes, for a term of years. Address E. PAUL, 107 North Paulina-st., or L. F. HATHAWAY, 150 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—COTTAGE AND LOT WORTH about $2,000; will pay all cash; owners only apply. CLAFLIN BROS., 264 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO LEASE—BUILDING LOTS IN the burnt district. PATCH & CLYBONE, 29 North Clark-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR "CHICAGO AND THE Great Conflagration," by Colbert & Chamberlin, associate editors of The Chicago Tribune; illustrated by Chapin & Gulick; complete in one splendid octavo volume of 528 printed pages, and 24 pages of illustrations, combining at once the most thrilling incidents with the fullest (400 Tribune) details, and a magnificent map of Chicago published. Also full accounts of the great Northwestern fires and the other great fires of the world. Be careful that you get hold of the right book. Terms and copies for outfit and choice of territory. Address J. S. GOODMAN, publisher, 18 South Green-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED FOR "CHICAGO AND ITS Destruction," a full and complete history of Chicago, her past, present, and future; with graphic scenes, incidents and full details of the disaster, by Geo. P. Upton and J. W. Sheahan, editors of The Chicago Tribune; with nearly 500 pages, and 25 illustrations. 30 copies of this book selling to one of any other published in English or German; it is now ready for delivery. Send $1 for outfit and choice of territory. UNION PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—$250 PER MONTH! EMployment! Extra inducements! A premium horse and wagon for Agents. We desire to employ agents for a term of seven years to sell the Buckeye $20 Shuttle Sewing Machine. It makes a stitch alike on both sides, and is the best low-priced licensed machine in the world. W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED—$12 TO $24 A DAY, IN every county in the United States, to sell a newly patented article of great utility and absolutely needed in every household. For further particulars address THE CHAMPION MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Cleveland, O.

AGENTS WANTED—$5 TO $15 A DAY ARE BEING made by all canvassers, of either sex, with Livingston's Combination Needle Box and Portmonnaie; one agent sells 31 in five hours; another 72 in a day and a half; another 144 in less than a day; another 21 in one house, etc., etc. Everybody buys them at sight. Send 50 cents for sample and circular, or call at 80 West Monroe-st., Chicago. G. M. LININGTON.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL BROWN'S Champion Stock Plate and Box, [illegible] Cleaner in the market. J. W. BROWN & CO., 46 School-st., Boston, Mass.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A LUCRATIVE BUSINESS FOR SALE, DOING $50,000 annually, for $1,500 cash, not a cent less will buy it. Satisfactory reasons for selling. Only those meaning business need address U & L, Tribune office.

A SALOON AND TOBACCO LICENSE FOR sale. Price, $85. 28 West Erie-st., in the rear, up stairs.

A CONFECTIONERY STORE, WITH OYSTER-room attached, for sale. Reason for selling, going to leave the city. Inquire at 600 State-st.

BRICK YARD FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS yard in good order, capacity of [illegible] per day. Address MILTON BLANCHARD, Watertown, Wis.

CROCKERY STORE FOR SALE CHEAP. Owner must leave the city. Inquire at 721 State-st.

FLOUR MILL PROPERTY FOR SALE—A valuable interest in two large flour mills, [illegible] water and one steam—located in one of the principal cities of Iowa; water supply inexhaustible; [illegible] low freights East and South. Address W. H. RICE, Room 4, 81 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CAPITALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS. The entire business of the K. W. M. Co. for sale on the most favorable terms. [illegible] constantly increasing, [illegible] $500,000 per annum, [illegible]. F. W. GATES, President, Office, 46 Canal-st., Chicago.

RARE BUSINESS CHANCE—AN ESTABLISHED produce commission house for sale, [illegible] per year; can be conducted on a capital of $5,000. [illegible] PRODUCE COMMISSION, Tribune office.

SALOON FOR SALE, WITH LONG LEASE. Satisfactory reasons [illegible] centrally located. [illegible] particulars apply to S. HAVENS, [illegible].

TO PRINTERS—FOR SALE—IMMEDIATE DElivery, one Wharfdale, two-feeder, [illegible] Grand Trunk Railroad, $1,500 cash, [illegible]. LOUIS PERRAULT & CO., 2[illegible] St. James-st., Montreal, Canada.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—I WILL LEASE FOR A TERM OF years the lots on the corner of State and Congress-sts. [illegible], or part of lots, now [illegible]. WM. WHEELER, [illegible] Indiana-av.

TO LEASE—APPLICATION FROM PARTIES who own property on Canal-st., south of Harrison, or adjacent to the same, who wish to lease for a term of years, to Will please apply to W. A. JAMES & CO., 111 Fulton-st. We wish, in February, to erect a brick building, 40x80, suitable for any kind of business. W. A. JAMES & CO., Machinery Depot, 113 Fulton-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED CANVASSER to canvass among the city and out of town grocers; must have some knowledge of the grocery business. Address, stating experience and salary wanted, C S & CO, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN A WHOLESALE boot and shoe house, who has experience in such, and acquainted with middle and southern Illinois trade. Address, with references, P. O. Box 404, Cincinnati, Ohio.

WANTED—INTELLIGENT YOUNG MEN and ladies to learn telegraphing at PORTER'S National Telegraph College, 543 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TWO GOOD SALESMEN TO SELL [illegible] on commission. A [illegible] arrangement will be made with good parties. Call at 752 Wabash-av., Friday, Saturday and Monday.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS MAN TO WASH carriages; steady employment all year round. Call at J. HOFFMAN'S, 11 North Clinton-st.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN HAVING $500 capital, to travel or locate and sell an article in universal demand. [illegible] Call or send stamp for circular. M. CAMPBELL & CO., 721 Illinois-st.

WANTED—RAILROAD LABORERS AND SIX teams. [illegible] Apply at 31 West Randolph-st. or 333 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WAITER, WHITE. Also scrub girl. Highest wages. Post Office Exchange, 52 Harrison-st.

WANTED—MEN, "WHY STAND YE IDLE?" Business for all. Our new corn sheller shells six bushels per hour. Retails for $4.00. [illegible] KIMBALL & CO., 125 West Madison-st., Room 11.

WANTED—A BOY WHO RESIDES WITH HIS parents can find steady employment by addressing J. D. W., Tribune office, 552 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TWO NO. 1 HAT AND CAP SALESmen with an established trade. Address MERCHANT, Care of carrier No. 3, stating amount of sales and give real name.

WANTED—FIFTEEN CORN-HUSKERS FOR Southern Illinois; wages, $1 per day, and board, till April 30; choppers for Indiana; 2 teamsters for city. Employment Headquarters, Room 32 Hale's Block, Randolph-st. bridge.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN, HAVing an established trade in Missouri, to sell goods by sample for a Philadelphia jobbing house; must be thoroughly acquainted with the hosiery, notions, and white goods business. Address, giving full particulars of experience, etc., CHALFANT, COX & CO., Philadelphia.

WANTED—SHIPPING CLERK; ONE USED to the iron business; must be steady and competent. Call at 221 South Clinton-st.

WANTED—TWO BOYS AND THREE MEN, AS clerks; labor light and liberal salary. Address S. F. & CO., Laporte, Ind., Box 279. No selection made for four days.

Trades.

WANTED—A GOOD STEADY JOURNEYMAN barber; good wages and steady employment given. Apply immediately to L. BAY, Box 38, Davenport, Iowa.

WANTED—HANDS FOR MAKING PANTS. Apply to S. SALKY & CO., 154 Michigan-av., near Adams-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A PRINTER WHO USES NEITHER whiskey or tobacco, can secure a situation by applying at 364 Wabash-av., Room 7.

WANTED—A GOOD BLACKSMITH IN REAR 39 West Washington-st.

WANTED—TWO CARRIAGE WOOD-WORKers; one body maker and one for repairing; will give a steady job. Married men preferred. Address G. W. ODGEN & CO., 218 and 220 Spring-st., Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A WET-NURSE, WITHOUT CHILD, or else some one to adopt a healthy boy 4 weeks old. Address W M G, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD WASHWOMAN, ONE store shirt ironer; must understand their business thoroughly; at Boston Laundry, 257 South Halsted-st.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK AT 128 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A GOOD PLAIN COOK; ALSO A diningroom girl. Apply for one week to MATRON, No. 9 Reyer Hall, corner Warren and Ashland-avs.

WANTED—A GERMAN, NORWEGIAN OR Swede girl, to do general housework in a small family. Inquire at 772 South Peoria-st.

WANTED—AT 20 WEST LAKE-ST., A COMPEtent girl or woman to take charge of a large dining room.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer at 804 Michigan-av. Call for three days.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENeral housework; good wages will be paid; references required. Apply at corner of Wabansia and Stanton-avs.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS, HONEST AND COMpetent, to do general housework in small families; one at 258 West Adams-st., in basement.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer; German preferred; in a private family. Inquire at once at 27 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK AND FOUR good waiters at 218 Michigan-av. HIRSCH & ROTHCHILD.

WANTED—GIRL—ONE THAT IS WILLING TO work, and understands cooking, washing and ironing. Apply at 778 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TWO LAUNDRY GIRLS, TWO cleaning girls. Apply at the Riverside Hotel.

WANTED—A GIRL TO ACT AS SECOND girl; good wages paid. Inquire at 85 West Adams-st., corner Jefferson.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL; NONE BUT A first-class cook need apply, at 545 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family; good references required. Apply at 200 Ashland-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; wages, $2.50. 318 West Jackson-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; none others need apply, at No. 306 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WOMAN COOK; also, a second girl for kitchen, at the Commercial Dining Hall, 194 Michigan-av., between Jackson and Van Buren-sts.

WANTED—2 FIRST-CLASS GIRLS, 1 DININGroom girl, and chambermaid. Apply at basement door, 807 Michigan-av. References required.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE GOOD SEAMstresses at 132 Third-av.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—769 WABASH-AV.—PARLORS AND basement now occupied by "Blue Line" and other railroad offices. Rooms well arranged for offices or other business. Apply on premises. WALLINGFORD.

TO RENT—LARGE STABLE, WITH SHED ATtached; room for 4 or 8 horses and 2 carriages. 1604 Michigan-av. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—46 SOUTH DESPLAINES-ST. BASEment, nice and new; just being finished. A. KIDDER.

TO RENT—FLOOR ON SOUTH SIDE. INquire at 721 State-st.

TO RENT—STORE, BRICK BUILDING, 20x50, fixtures for sale. 92 West Randolph-st. Rent low. Inquire within in the premises.

TO RENT—A SPLENDID OFFICE. APPLY AT Room 2, 40 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—TWO LARGE ROOMS, WITH OR without steam power, to good tenant. HOFFMAN & CO., 27 North Clinton-st.

TO RENT—LOFTS WITH STEAM POWER, 3 floors, 50x100, with steam power. Inquire of A. L. BROWN, corner of Van Buren and Franklin-sts.

TO RENT—A LARGE FRONT OFFICE, ROOM 1, 40 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE ROOM, SECOND FLOOR, suitable for wholesale trade, 26 Canal-st. Call at 30 Board of Trade. C. M. FAVORITE & CO.

TO RENT—LARGE BASEMENT ON NORTH Halsted-st., cheap, to May 1. H. WHIPPLE, Room 3, 75 Canal-st.

TO RENT—STORES NOS. 919 AND 921 STATE-st., with basement, in brick block opposite Archer-av. Adjoining Partridge & Co., and near Field, Leiter & Co. DREW & NEWBURY, Real Estate Brokers, 153 West Washington-st., or 537 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—THE NEW 3-STORY AND BASEment store, 54 and 56 South Water-st., on the northwest corner of River-st., for a term of years, to a responsible tenant; will be completed on or about January 1; has a full frontage of 50 feet, and each floor will contain about 4,700 square feet; suitable for any kind of business. HENRY H. SHUFELDT, 144 Fulton-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—HOUSE NO. 86 TWENTY-FIFTH-ST. Inquire of ELIJAH SMITH, 1160 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—HOUSE AT MAPLEWOOD, 4 MILES from the Court House. Accessible by steam cars. Rent $25 per month. Apply to A. B. KING & CO., 523 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—HOUSE ON MICHIGAN-AV.; ALSO, brick barn. [illegible] near Thirteenth-st.; also, brick barn. SIMEON MEARS, 626 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED HOUSE [illegible] West Monroe-st., fronting Jefferson Park; 12 rooms. Rent $3,000 per year, for term to suit tenant. Furniture is mostly new, and for sale at a bargain. Very desirable. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate and House Renting Agency, No. 230 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—NO. 743 MICHIGAN-AV., NORTH OF Twenty-second-st., two-story frame and brick basement house, 10 rooms, with furnace, gas fixtures, and all modern improvements. Also, good two-story brick barn 20x26, with servant's room, &c.; immediate possession, and rented to May 1, 1872, if desired, at $1,000 per annum. Apply on premises, or to CHAS. C. AUSTIN, 271 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, TO small family, front parlor, two sleeping rooms, dining room and kitchen, with modern improvements, on Wabash-av., near Eighteenth-st. Address A. WILLIAMS, Tribune office.

TO RENT—3 ROOMS ON THE FIRST FLOOR, for offices, at 49 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS. No. 15 Eldridge-court.

TO RENT—ON WABASH-AV., NORTH OF Twenty-second-st., nicely furnished back parlor and sleeping-room, or one furnished room with use of bath-room. Rent quarterly in advance. Address JOHN MARTIN, Tribune office.

TO RENT—COMFORTABLY FURNISHED sleeping rooms, without board, 254 West Monroe-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $15,000, IN A manufacturing and wholesale business established in Chicago in 1865; good customs. Address W S, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A CASH CAPItal of $25,000 or $35,000 in an old-established distillery and wholesale liquor business in Chicago, now in operation. Address, [illegible] TILLER, Tribune office. Give name of applicant, DIS.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH [illegible] IN A RESTaurant and lodging house, in [illegible] business centre of Chicago; excellent day and night trade; is [illegible]; everything in working order. Call at 400 South State-st.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN, IN SUMS OF $1,000, SEcured on good city property. Apply to BAKER & WAITE, 44 East Harrison-st.

MONEY TO LOAN, FOR 60 OR 90 DAYS, ON good collaterals. A. B. WING & CO., 523 Wabash-av.

$4,000 TO LOAN FOR FOUR YEARS. H. WHIPPLE, Room 3, 75 Canal-st.

$5,000 TO LOAN ON CITY PROPERTY. Also, small sums. LOUIS L. FALK, Attorney, 461 Wabash-av.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FOR SALE—A PIANO FOR SALE CHEAP, FOR cash, at 232 Prairie-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—WORK IN A STORE, to do chores about the house, take care of a horse, or any work a boy can do. [illegible] SOWERS, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, [illegible] Bohemian, age 21, as barkeeper or waiter. Address W. M., 280 South Desplaines-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TRAVELLING salesman; one that has an established trade in boots, tobacco, or general groceries, [illegible] Address, [illegible] Tribune office.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN who has had 8 years' experience in business, a position as salesman, bookkeeper, or general business, with a wholesale lumber house. [illegible] Highest references as to character and ability. Address, B C M, Box 132, Albany, N. Y.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN DRUG clerk; has been in the retail business 4 years. Address 75 Twenty-ninth-st.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—AS A BRICK BURNER, by a 7 years' experienced hand, by contract or by day. Apply by post, J P H, 140 Butterfield-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—A LADY, WRITING A plain, legible hand, desires copying to do at her own house. Legal papers, abstracts, etc., promptly and accurately copied. Address A. CARY, Tribune office, 552 Wabash-av.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—$10 REWARD—ACCOUNT BOOK ON [illegible] Brown, Wright, Halsted, Twelfth, Canal or [illegible] black cloth cover, and gilt lettered, and figures on the back. It is of no value to any one but ourselves. The above reward will be paid for its delivery at our office, No. 665 South Morgan-st. D. M. OSBORNE & CO.

LOST—A GRAY HORSE AND LUMBER WAgon from 463 West Lake-st. [illegible] will please return to 46 West Lake-st., and receive a good reward. J. GOELZ.

LOST—DEC. 28, A SMALL BROWN PONY, STAR in forehead, heavy tail. Had on halter, with old blanket when lost. Finder will be well rewarded by returning to 525 South Dearborn-st.

LOST—$5 REWARD—GOING FROM WAbash-av. to Twenty-fourth-st., by [illegible] Grove-av. and Thirty-third-st. the head of [illegible] [illegible] dog's head. Return to 155 [illegible].

LOST—ON CHRISTMAS DAY, MEMORANDUM book containing two or three bills. It is of no value except to advertiser. Finder will be liberally rewarded by bringing same to 315 Madison-st. N. FINNEGAN.

LOST—ON THE EVENING OF THE 27TH, somewhere between Throop and Morgan, West Side, a gold band bracelet. A reward will be given at 135 West Monroe-st.

LOST—ON CHRISTMAS DAY, ON THE WEST Side, a gray wolf robe. The finder will be liberally rewarded by the owner, on leaving it at Parlor Second Precinct Police Station. WM. MCNALL.

LOST—A COW, YOUNG, COLOR DARK RED, had on halter and a rope. Any one returning same to 439 West Washington-st. will be suitably rewarded.

LOST—ON THURSDAY AFTERNOON, A BLUE overcoat with velvet collar. Any one returning the same to No. 102 Bushnell-st. will be rewarded.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—A DARK BAY HORSE, 5 years old, tall, [illegible]. A liberal reward for information leading to his recovery at 303 [illegible].

$500 REWARD—THE ABOVE REWARD will be paid to anyone who will deliver at 362 Fulton-st. two trunks taken from LaSalle-st. tunnel, the night of October 9, or mention of the trunks, [illegible] a large Saratoga, lettered A. N. K. The other a large packing trunk, lettered J. H. K. No questions asked. AGNES N. KNOWLTON.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

45 EIGHTEENTH-ST.—A PLEASANT SOUTH room, with closet attached, to rent with board, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, furnished or unfurnished. Bath room, etc. References exchanged.

131 JACKSON-ST.—ANY ONE WISHING good table, plenty of food and well cooked, can call; reasonable prices.

135 TWENTY-NINTH-ST., BETWEEN PRAIRIE and Calumet-avs.—Furnished rooms, with fire, gas, full or partial board. Terms very reasonable.

172 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—FURNISHED room to rent with board, suitable for two gentlemen. Also a few day boarders.

291 WEST TWELFTH-ST.—TWO DOORS from Halsted—a day parlor, with bay window, furnished rooms with board, cash apply. Also a few day boarders wanted.

306 WEST MADISON-ST.—FURNISHED rooms with board.

306 WEST MONROE-ST.—TO RENT, FURNISHED rooms (everything new), and first-class board for young gentlemen.

348 STATE-ST.—DAY BOARDERS WANTED. Best board in Chicago. JNO. LEONARD, proprietor.

358 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—ONE FURNISHED front room, also one single.

433 WEST JACKSON-ST.—PLEASANT ROOM with board, for two, to private family.

506 WABASH-AV.—A SUITE OF DESIRABLE front rooms, furnished, with board; also, one room, suitable for two persons. References exchanged.

847 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A FEW boarders can be accommodated with rooms and board; also table board. Terms reasonable.

992 SOUTH STATE-ST., BUSINESS CENTRE—Mrs. L. Wade will accommodate with board, gentlemen at $5 per week, including fire, or transient lodgers at $1.00 per week.

1200 PRAIRIE-AV., CORNER TWENTY-sixth-st.—Pleasant rooms, with board, for gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen. Cars pass the door.

WEBER HOUSE—159 WEST LAKE-ST.—FIRST-class; house new, newly furnished; terms reasonable. Transient, $1.50 per day; day board, $4.00 per week.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—TWO TEACHERS WISH BOARD THE first of January, in a private family, between Halsted, Reuben, Lake and Van Buren-sts. Address J. T. L., Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE AND lady-friend, with a large room, and small room attached, furnished, in a private family, in West Side, east of Morgan-st. and between Randolph and Madison-sts. No other boarders preferred. References exchanged. Address, T B, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—ONE SIX YEARS OLD BAY horse, 15 1/2 hands high, works single or double and is perfectly kind. Can be seen at the Ewing House, 165 Milwaukee-av. Address W. C. BREMS.

FOR SALE—W. C. WILBUR WILL HAVE AT the Omaha Stables, corner Twenty-third and State-st. 16 large draught horses, weighing from 1,600 to 1,800 pounds a pair. One pair Norman 5 years old that weigh 2,800 pounds, will be in on Thursday, Dec. [illegible].

FOR SALE—EIGHT TEAMS WITH WAGONS and harness, cheap. Apply at 29 South Sangamon-st.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED another shipment of piny sleighs, four passenger square boxes, jump seats, swell bodys, and Portland styles, all first class work; also harness, robes, and everything that is wanted in the line. 215 and 217 Wabash-av. PENNOYER, SHAW & CO.

FOR SALE—BY BROOKMAN & SKINNER, 92 Twenty-second-st., near State, one car load of the celebrated Studebaker heavy wagons, six sets of first-class heavy harness, three teams of young, sound horses, weighing about 1,600 pounds each; also one light top buggy, business wagons, single harness, robes, whips, etc., etc.

FOR SALE—ONE HEAVY DRAUGHT HORSE, harness, and lumber wagon, cheap for cash. Apply at 60 Canal-st., in basement.

FOR SALE—A TEAM OF BAY HORSES, SIX years old, weight 2,800 pounds; warranted sound. Address JOHN MCQUISTAN, 24 South Green-st.

WANTED—HORSE, HARNESS, AND WAGON, in exchange for suburban lots or improved real estate. Inquire at 608 South Halsted-st.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNfurnished house, former preferred, of moderate size, south of Thirty-first-st., east of Cottage Grove, and north of Oakland-av. Address, JAMES M. WAMPS, 475 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS on the West Side, by two single gentlemen, with or without board; best of references given. Address T C, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—IMMEDIATELY—A small house or part of a house, furnished or unfurnished, in convenient location. G. W. AMBRIDGE, care Hale, Ayer & Co.

WANTED—TO RENT—A NICE FURNISHED and heated room within six blocks of the corner of Madison and Jefferson-sts. Address LOU, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A LARGE STORE, WITH alley entrance, suitable for an auction and commission house. Address, stating rent and size of store, AUCTIONEER, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR 4 UNFURNISHED rooms, suitable for housekeeping, on West Side. Address, stating location and price, ROOMS, Tribune office.

SEWING MACHINES.

ASK FOR THE WORLD-RENOWNED HOWE Sewing Machine. Its be the oldest, best, and most reliable, and do not buy any other. Offices 99 South Halsted-st. and 529 Wabash-av. Canvassers wanted, and liberally dealt with.

BUY THE BEST. GROVER & BAKER'S NEW improved shuttle, lock-stitch sewing machines; also, Grover & Baker's celebrated elastic stitch machines. Lower prices than any other first-class machine; more attachments free; easy monthly payments. Salesroom 28 West Randolph-st. and 127 Eighteenth-st.

GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINES for sale, payable in work or cash, at South Side Office, 127 Eighteenth-st.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICE OF J. N. WILKINS, formerly 131 Dearborn-st., now 24 South Desplaines-st., and 167 Milwaukee-av. Machines sold on monthly installments, and work given to pay for it if desired.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICE J. N. Wilkins, formerly 131 Dearborn-st., now 24 South Desplaines-st. and 167 Milwaukee-av. Machines sold on monthly installments, and work given in payment if desired.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—TWO PHOTOGRAPHIC cameras, with portrait tubes, [illegible] at either tubes. PHOTO, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A TICKET TO CINCINNATI via Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad. J. R. NEFF, 201 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—2 FINE SETTLE, OR CHURCH cushions; 300 common chairs. Also, a lot of fine brackets, mirrors, and picture frames cheap. Auction House, 77 Halsted-st.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE.

A KANSAS FARM TO EXCHANGE FOR INside or outside improved property—[illegible] on U. P. R. R., 45 miles from Atchison, 120 acres improved, 30 acres under cultivation; large growth of orchard and grapery; hedge fence and board fence; three acres of [illegible]. For particulars inquire at 10 South Jefferson-st., Chicago.

TO EXCHANGE—$600 MORTGAGE, 320 ACRES Missouri lands, two lots [illegible] for a business or property. Z., Tribune office.

KNITTING MACHINES.

LAMB KNITTING MACHINES—THE COMplete knitter. Call and examine, or send stamp for circular and samples of work. HULBERT & WOODHEAD, General Agents, 75 South [illegible].

[illegible] Dickens' Recollections of His First Visit to America.

The [illegible] *Journal* says of that [illegible] Life of Charles Dickens [illegible] visit to America, and the [illegible] therein: [illegible] that the American [illegible] Chuzzlewit," though not [illegible] are perhaps the most [illegible] which he ever per[illegible] of course, a caricature of [illegible] at least, an exceptional side of [illegible] they are so vivid that we [illegible] to admit, even in the absence [illegible] testimony to the fact, [illegible] approximation to at [illegible] of the truth. The letters published [illegible] a rare supplement [illegible] Notes," but they show [illegible] the impression made [illegible] at the time, and help us to [illegible] of mind of which [illegible] Chollop and the Miss [illegible] the natural issue. Mr. Forster [illegible] Dickens himself, thinks it [illegible] some apology to the [illegible]. We will not reopen a controversy [illegible] both parties were desirous [illegible] in later years. If Dickens was [illegible] upon the country which had [illegible] to be hospitable to him after its [illegible] has been forgiven, and [illegible] have been made. It is, [illegible] from these letters, and we [illegible] any cause for ignoring the fact, [illegible] driven into a state of in[illegible] irritation by his American [illegible] it was a terribly trying position [illegible] he baited as only a popular lion [illegible] can be baited. If he went to a [illegible] crowded to death; if he dined [illegible] to talk about everything to [illegible] if he went to church, the neighbors [illegible] were crammed and the sermon [illegible] at him; if he drank a glass of [illegible] people tried to look down [illegible] and naturally the process became [illegible]. Then, in his Western travel, he [illegible] beyond description by the [illegible] overheated hotels, and the [illegible] cabins, and the general discomfort [illegible] half-settled country. That a man [illegible] sensitive nature and immense [illegible] humorous observation should [illegible] and write Martin Chuzzlewit after [illegible] intelligible enough, and the letters [illegible] explain his feelings admirably, [illegible] being excellent in themselves [illegible] graphic power. Mr. Forster is anxious [illegible] that, in spite of all this, Dickens [illegible] in his recognition of the nobler [illegible] of his entertainers. He explains [illegible] better himself in one of his letters. [illegible] Americans, he says, have all kinds [illegible] qualities, which he enumerates; but, [illegible] adds, 'I don't like the country. [illegible] not live here on any consideration [illegible] against the grain with me.' The [illegible] however eager Dickens undoubtedly [illegible] recognise all that was good, his [illegible] not very profound. He was [illegible] by the superficial ugliness, by [illegible] of picturesque, and by the [illegible] dulness of the country [illegible] says characteristically that [illegible] on the face of the earth [illegible] utterly destitute of humor, vivacity [illegible] capacity of enjoyment.' There [illegible], but again it is a superficial [illegible] seems to have even thought [illegible] any explanation of the phenomenon [illegible] surprised him. He does not [illegible] for the inevitable dulness [illegible] of a newly-settled country, [illegible] of the luxuries and refinements [illegible] yet been introduced. The denial [illegible] humor to the Americans is still [illegible] point. There is, in fact, no department [illegible] literature where Americans have [illegible] such originality and power as in [illegible] writing. But their humor is [illegible] suppressed variety, which is in [illegible] contrast with the jovial and unctuous [illegible] which Dickens was so great a master [illegible] natural that he should fail to [illegible] a quality so little in harmony [illegible] temperament; but it is also [illegible] as in other criticisms, we [illegible] combination of surprising [illegible] the first aspect of things [illegible] comparative weakness in detecting [illegible] that lies below the surface. [illegible] of the American character is [illegible] more lively, but scarcely more [illegible] than that of the first British bagman [illegible] might have been travelling through [illegible] with all his national prejudices [illegible] Nobody ever drew a more [illegible] with so slight opportunities, [illegible] anything like real insight into the [illegible] defects or merits of the [illegible] character we must go elsewhere." [illegible] from Forster's book—being [illegible] letters written to Forster by [illegible] will be found interesting:

[illegible] ARRIVAL IN BOSTON.

[illegible] resumed his letter at the Tremont [illegible], on Saturday, the 28th of January [illegible] reached Boston that day week, [illegible] and, as his first American [illegible] a very lightly glanced at in [illegible] a pillar picture will, perhaps, [illegible] the Cunard boats [illegible] their own at the Custom [illegible] that a narrow one, we were a [illegible] hour at least) working in. I [illegible] to be full up on the paddle-box beside [illegible] captain, staring about me, when [illegible] before we were moored to the [illegible] men came leaping on board [illegible] their lives, with great bundles [illegible] under their arms; worsted [illegible] very much the worse for wear; [illegible] news, &c. 'Aha,' says I, 'this [illegible] London bridge;' believing, of [illegible] these visitors were newsboys. [illegible] you think of their being editors [illegible] what do you think of their tearing [illegible] up to me and beginning to [illegible] like madmen? Oh! if you [illegible] how I wrung their wrists! [illegible] could but know how I hated one [illegible] my dirty gaiters, and with very protruding [illegible] teeth, who said to all comers [illegible] you've been introduced to our [illegible]' There was one among [illegible] who really was of use; a Dr. [illegible] He ran off here (two [illegible] and ordered rooms and [illegible] in the course of time, Kate [illegible] and Lord Mulgrave (who [illegible] back to his regiment at [illegible] Monday, and had agreed [illegible] in the meanwhile) sat down [illegible] spacious and handsome room to a [illegible] some dinner, bating peculiarities [illegible] table, and had forgotten the [illegible]. A Mr. Alexander, to whom I [illegible] from England promising to sit [illegible] was on board directly we [illegible] land, and brought us here in [illegible]. Then, after sending a present [illegible] beautiful flowers, he left us to our[illegible] we thanked him for it."

[illegible] he had to say of that week's [illegible] finds its first public utterance [illegible] How can I tell you," he continues, [illegible] happened since that first day? [illegible] give you the faintest notion of [illegible] here; of the crowds that pour [illegible] the whole day; of the people that [illegible] when I go out; of the cheering [illegible] I went to the theatre; of the copies [illegible] letters of congratulation, welcome [illegible] all kinds, balls dinners, assemblies [illegible]! There is to be a public dinner [illegible] here in Boston, next Tuesday [illegible] great dissatisfaction has been [illegible] the many by the high price [illegible] sterling each) of the tickets [illegible] is to be a ball next Monday [illegible] New York, and 150 names appear on [illegible] the committees. There is to be a [illegible] the same place, in the same week, [illegible] I have had an invitation, with every [illegible] name in America appended to it. [illegible] I tell you about any of these [illegible] will give you the slightest notion [illegible] enthusiastic greeting they give [illegible] cry that runs through the whole [illegible]! I have had deputations from the [illegible] who have come from more than [illegible] distance; from the lakes, the rivers [illegible] backwoods, the log houses, the cities, [illegible] villages, and towns. Authorities [illegible] all the States have written to [illegible] heard from the universities, Congress [illegible], and bodies, public and private, [illegible] sort and kind. 'It is no nonsense, [illegible] common feeling,' wrote Dr. Channing [illegible] yesterday. 'It is all heart. There [illegible] and never will be, such a triumph [illegible]. And it is a good thing, is it not, [illegible] to find these fancies it has given me [illegible] the greatest satisfaction to think [illegible] cause of it all? It makes my [illegible], and me a more retiring, sober, [illegible] to watch the effect of those [illegible] in all this noise and hurry, even [illegible] pen is in hand, to put them down [illegible] time. I feel, in the best aspects [illegible] something of the presence [illegible] of that spirit, which directs my [illegible] through a heavy sorrow has pointed [illegible] unchanging finger for more [illegible] years past. And if I know my [illegible] twenty times this praise would [illegible] an act of folly."

FIRST IMPRESSIONS.

[illegible] I can fancy you saying, 'but [illegible] impressions of Boston and the [illegible]' Of the latter, I will not say a [illegible] I have seen more of them, and [illegible] into the interior. I only say, now, [illegible] never yet been required to dine [illegible]; that, thus far, our rooms are [illegible] our own here as they would be [illegible] Clarendon; that but for an [illegible] now and then—such as [illegible] cold weather; a tongue-y man, for a [illegible] fellow; possible! as a solitary instance [illegible] and yea! for indeed—I should [illegible] so far, no difference whatever [illegible] parties here and those I have [illegible]. The women are very beautiful, [illegible] soon fade; the general breeding is [illegible] not forward; the good nature [illegible]. If you ask the way to a place of [illegible] water-side man, who don't [illegible] from Adam—he turns and goes [illegible]. Universal deference is paid to [illegible] and they walk about at all seasons, [illegible] protected. This hotel is a trifle [illegible] Finsbury square; and is made so [illegible] hot (I use the expression advisedly) [illegible] of a furnace with pipes running [illegible] the passages that we can hardly [illegible]. There are no curtains to the beds, [illegible] I am told there never are, hardly [illegible] America. The bed-rooms are [illegible] bare of furniture. Ours is nearly [illegible] your great room, and has a wardrobe [illegible] painted wood not larger—I apprehend [illegible] than an English watch-box. I [illegible] room for two nights, quite satisfied [illegible] the belief that it was a shower-[illegible].

[illegible] edition of this letter, from which [illegible] pages of the Notes (among [illegible] bright, quaint picture of Boston [illegible] taken, with small alteration,

[illegible] date [illegible] know wh[illegible] connected [illegible] Two Years [illegible] I praised m[illegible] Foe), is a [illegible] appearance [illegible] expect to [illegible] and has a [illegible] exactly li[illegible] night's jolli[illegible] at the Ca[illegible] Felton, Ja[illegible] is Kenyon'[illegible] famous ma[illegible] nest heart; [illegible] a great com[illegible] you more o[illegible] with him [illegible] is of great [illegible] on Tuesday [illegible] dinner on t[illegible] Canada. K[illegible] whose sm[illegible] yearn for h[illegible]

"We left [illegible] with the G[illegible] Monday at [illegible] ried a sister [illegible] of Bancroft [illegible] lage of Wor[illegible] New Engla[illegible] ing, at 9 o'[illegible] road, and w[illegible] deputation [illegible] thing was i[illegible] tion could [illegible] of the weal[illegible] 'open,' vi[illegible] steamboat [illegible] five saving[illegible] five miles, [illegible] year that [illegible] accomplish[illegible] river full o[illegible] depth wher[illegible] the curren[illegible] After two [illegible] travelling w[illegible] was quite a[illegible] to the be[illegible] comfortabl[illegible] of manag[illegible] itself. The [illegible] more cons[illegible] their own [illegible] ribly bad, [illegible] here; and [illegible] my engage[illegible] We remai[illegible] holding a [illegible] hours, and [illegible] dred to th[illegible] on the afte[illegible] by railroa[illegible] reached ab[illegible] had had te[illegible] levee for th[illegible] college (th[illegible] townspeopl[illegible] before goin[illegible] than five h[illegible] matter of [illegible]

"Now, th[illegible] with us fro[illegible] there was [illegible] words can [illegible] morning o[illegible] asylums [illegible] place calle[illegible] had turne[illegible] whose occa[illegible] had had sa[illegible] tion on th[illegible] and were [illegible] when at la[illegible] to fall as[illegible] turned ou[illegible] serenaded [illegible] other seren[illegible] are (is nep[illegible] a German [illegible] singers, an[illegible] of the nig[illegible] passage, ou[illegible] in low vo[illegible] knew wel[illegible] my sentim[illegible] red to me [illegible] erately tha[illegible] said to Ka[illegible] lous and co[illegible] must have, [illegible] so impress[illegible] of boots in [illegible]

"The Ne[illegible] good, thou[illegible] and a 'reg[illegible] the other. [illegible] were dres[illegible] making re[illegible] drive of t[illegible] my breakf[illegible] another le[illegible] deck) and [illegible] moved tow[illegible]

"I was c[illegible] Felton, wh[illegible] the Greek [illegible] men of the [illegible] most delig[illegible] genial, jol[illegible] best sort, [illegible] board, sire [illegible] and were [illegible] have told [illegible] both at Ha[illegible] bank was [illegible] for all my [illegible] the bar, an[illegible] as I would, [illegible] done, I sho[illegible] budge an [illegible] received th[illegible] the genera[illegible] Finding it [illegible] suffered me [illegible] point.

"About h[illegible] half an ho[illegible] where a [illegible] prepared f[illegible] very comfo[illegible] ton) dinner[illegible] ance; and [illegible] taking our [illegible] alone, with[illegible] until 10 o'c[illegible]

"I have [illegible] when it we[illegible] theirs!' Th[illegible] and genera[illegible] in respect [illegible] arrived at [illegible] of our trav[illegible] an Americ[illegible] I now have[illegible] you could [illegible] be an unpl[illegible] is never in[illegible] down the [illegible] slap-dash, [illegible] die of the[illegible] boys flying[illegible] men smok[illegible] men crawl[illegible] comes toa[illegible] its train o[illegible] of sparks [illegible] tions; scr[illegible] ing, and m[illegible] than if [illegible] You cro[illegible] no gate, n[illegible] keep the w[illegible] the way [illegible] written, is[illegible] locomotiv[illegible] child, don[illegible] fault, and [illegible]

"The ca[illegible] —only lar[illegible] ple. The [illegible] ways, are [illegible] holds two [illegible] each side [illegible] sage up th[illegible] by all clos[illegible] dition, a [illegible] coal stove [illegible] closeness [illegible] is the cha[illegible] of all the [illegible] atres, and [illegible] of the har[illegible] furnaces, [illegible] springing [illegible] upon an E[illegible] always ve[illegible] intolerabl[illegible] night.

"In the [illegible] tobacco al[illegible] ladies wit[illegible] usually v[illegible] men's car, [illegible] I had a w[illegible] command [illegible] it pretty [illegible] a few as[illegible] the windo[illegible] though th[illegible] inside an[illegible] feathers. [illegible] the court[illegible] toon on th[illegible] the witne[illegible] the crier [illegible] the rate [illegible] box as th[illegible] in the ga[illegible] men, whe[illegible] rate with [illegible] in every [illegible] room, he[illegible] resort, in [illegible] tals, the [illegible] cards, fo[illegible] not twice [illegible] twice se[illegible] New Yor[illegible] engaged [illegible] drawing [illegible] room and [illegible] as if it [illegible] the qua[illegible] tessellat[illegible]

"And [illegible] your he[illegible] could [illegible] Let me [illegible] the day [illegible] see up [illegible] I'm th[illegible] like to [illegible] the dir[illegible] ladle c[illegible] pourin[illegible] chaine[illegible] my fac[illegible] I say! [illegible] look i[illegible]

DICKENS.

Letters About His First Visit to America.

The critical journal says of that Forster's Life of Charles Dickens his visit to America, and the published therein:

Martin Chuzzlewit,' though not perhaps the most literary feat which he ever performed, of course, a caricature of life, or, at least, are a description of an exceptional side of it; but they are so vivid that we cannot but admit, even in the absence of direct testimony to the fact, to be a close approximation to at of the truth. The letters published volume are in parts supplement- American Notes,' but they show generally the same impression made the state of mind of which ginal Chollop and the Miss the natural issue. Mr. Forster Dickens himself, thinks it to make some apology to the We will not reopen a con- both parties were desirous It is later years. If Dickens was within the country which had to be hospitable to him after its offence has been forgiven, and ngs have not been made. It is, from these letters, and we any cause for ignoring the fact, was driven into a state of in- irritation by his American was a terribly trying post- baited as only a popular lion can be baited. If he went to a was crowded to death; if he dined to talk about everything to if he went to church, the neigh- were crammed and the sermon at him; if he drank a glass of excited people tried to look down naturally the process became Then, in his Western travel, he ted beyond description by the by the overheated hotels, and the cabins, and the general discom- half-settled country. That a man sensitive nature and imperious humorous observation should write Martin Chuzzlewit af- intelligible enough, and the letters help explain his feelings admira- being excellent in themselves public power. Mr. Forster is anx- is that, in spite of all this, Dick- in his recognition of the nobler of his entertainers. He explains better himself in one of his let- Americans, he says, have all kinds ities, which he enumerates; but, ally adds, 'I don't like the coun- and we live here on any considera- against the grain with me.' The however eager Dickens undoubt- recognize all that was good, his not very profound. He was particular ugliness, by picturesque, and by the and dulness of the coun- characteristically that more than one of the earth- utterly destitute of humor, vi- capacity of enjoyment.' There this, but again it is a superficial nevertheless to have even thought any explanation of the phe- surprised him. He does not for the inevitable dullness of a newly-settled country, the luxuries and refinements yet been introduced. The denial humor to the Americans is still point. There is, in fact, no de- fective Americanisms which originality and power as in ness writing. But their humor is of suppressed variety, which is in great with the jovial and unctuous Dickens was so great a mas- natural that he should fail to a quality so little in harmony temperament; but it is also ness in other criticisms, we curious combination of surprising striking the first aspect of things comparative weakness in detect- that lies below the surface. of the American character is more lively, but scarcely more than that of the first British ba- have been travelling through with all his national prejudices him. Nobody ever drew a more with so slight opportunities. striking like real insight into the ested defects or merits of the acter we must go elsewhere." from Forster's book—being letters written to Forster by will be found interesting:

ARRIVAL IN BOSTON.

resumed his letter at the Tre- on Saturday, the 28th of Jan- reached Boston that day week, afternoon. As Sir Edmund Head is very lightly glanced at in a fuller picture will, perhaps, Dickens, the Cunard boats of their own at the Queen's that a narrow one, we were a hour at least) working in. I in full rig on the paddle-box be- again, staring about, me, when I believe we were moored to the men came leaping on board of their lives, with great bundles over under their arms; worsted very much in the way of her weeks, &c. 'Aha,' says I, 'this London bridge;' believing, of these visitors were newsboys, a ten shilling being sell- what do you think of their tear up to me and beginning to me his madness? Oh! if you knew how I hated one of dirty gaiters, and with very pro- ceeds, who said to all comers to me to be introduced to our Then there was one among us, who really was of use; a Dr. the He ran off here (two and ordered rooms and in the course of the morning and Lord Mulgrave (who back to his regiment at on Monday, and had agreed in the mean time to sit down sions and handsome room to a one dinner, bating peculiarities table, and had forgotten the Mr. Forster's letter proved from England promising to sit on board directly we to land, and brought us here in them, after sending the smoothest flowers, he left us to our- thanked him for it."

other he had to say of that week's the first public utterance can tell you? It happened since that first day! I give you the faintest notion of here; of the crowds that pour the whole day; the people that when I go out; of the cheer- to the theatre; of the copies letters of congratulation, wel- dinners, assemblies, receptions! There is to be a public din- here in Boston, next Tues- great dissatisfaction has been my name [illegible] high sterling sachi) of the lick- is to be a ball next Monday York, and 150 names appear on the committee. There is to be a same place, in the same week, have had an invitation, with ev- name in America appended to it. tell you about any of these I give you the slightest no- enthusiastic greeting they give try has runs through the whole have had deputations from the who have come from more than distance; from the Lakes, the riv- woods, the log houses, the cities, villages, and towns. Authorities all the States have written to heard from the universities. Con- and bodies, public and private, sort and kind. 'It is no nonsense. feeling,' wrote Dr. Channing speaks. 'It is all heart. There never will be such a tri- it is a good thing, is it not, and these fancies it has given me satisfaction to think one of it all? It makes my her, and as a more retiring, sober, to wish the effect of those all the noise and hurry, even not, put in hand, to put them down I feel in the best aspects something of the presence that spirit which directs my a heavy hand, and pointed unchanging finger for more past. And if I know my daily times this praise would a sea of folly."

FIRST IMPRESSIONS.

I can fancy you saying, 'but pressions of Boston and the Of the latter, I will not say a have seen more of them, and the inclined. Ignominiously, now, never yet been required to dine that, thus far, our rooms are here as they would be hand; that but for an now and then—such as speaker; a tongue-y man, for a possible! as a solitary in- two! I feel indeed, I should so far, no difference whatever the women are very beautiful, the general breeding is far forward, the good nature If you ask the way to a place of water-side man, who don't same be turns and goes Universal deference is paid to they walk about at all seasons. This hotel is a trifle country square; and is made so of the finest stone. Our dinners are of a furnace with pipes running passages that we can hardly are no curtains to the beds, I am told there never are, hard- mattresses. The bedrooms are of furniture. Ours is nearly finest room; and has a ward- of white wood not larger—I ap- an English watch-box; I for two nights, quite satis- belief that it was a shower-

bore date the 29th of January: "I hardly know what to add to all this long and unconnected history. Dana, the author of that 'Two Years Before the Mast,' (a book which I praised much to him, thinking it like De Foe), is a very fine fellow indeed; and in appearance not at all the man you would expect to see. He is short, mild-looking, and has a care-worn face. His father is exactly like George Cruikshank after a night's jollity—only sheltier. The Professors at the Cambridge University, Longfellow, Felton, Jared Sparks, are noble fellows. So is Kenyon's friend, Ticknor. Bancroft is a famous man, a straightforward, manly, earnest heart; and talks much of you, which is a great comfort. Dr. Channing I will tell you more of after I have breakfasted alone with him next Wednesday. * * Sumner is of great service to me. * * The President of the Senate here presides at my dinner on Tuesday, (we had our little Captain to dinner on the Monday), and then went on to Canada. Kate is quite well, and so is Anne, whose smartness surpasses belief. They yearn for home, and so do I."

JOURNEY TO NEW YORK.

"We left Boston on the 5th, and went away with the Governor of the city to stay till Monday at his house at Worcester. He married a sister of Bancroft's, and another sister of Bancroft's went down with us. The village of Worcester is one of the prettiest in New England.

"On Monday morning, at 9 o'clock, we started again by railroad, and went on to Springfield, where a deputation of two were waiting; and everything was in readiness that the utmost attention could suggest. Owing to the mildness of the weather, the Connecticut River was frozen, viz., not frozen, and they had a steamboat ready to carry us on to Hartford, thus saving a land journey of only twenty-five miles, but on such roads at this time of year that it takes nearly twelve hours to accomplish. The boat was very small, the river full of floating blocks of ice, and the depth where we went (to avoid the ice and the current) not more than a few inches. After two hours and a half of this queer travelling we got to Hartford. There there was quite an English inn, except in respect to the bedrooms, which are always uncomfortable; and the best committee of management that has yet presented itself. They kept us more quiet, and were more considerate and thoughtful, even to their own exclusion, than any I have yet had to deal with. Kate's fan being horribly bad, I determined to give her a treat here; and accordingly wrote to get rid of my engagement at New Haven on that plea. We remained in this town until the 11th, holding a formal levee every day for two hours, and receiving on each from two hundred to three hundred people. At 5 o'clock on the afternoon of the 11th we set off (still by railroad) for New Haven, which we reached about 8 o'clock. The moment we had had tea we were forced to open another levee for the students and Professors of the college (the largest in the States) and the townspeople. I suppose we shook hands, before going to bed, with considerably more than five hundred people; and I stood, as a matter of course, the whole time. * * *

"Now, the deputation of two had come on with us from Hartford; and, at New Haven, there was another committee; and the immense fatigue and worry of all this, no words can exaggerate. We had been in the morning over jails and deaf and dumb asylums; had stopped on the journey at a place called Wallingford, whose a whole town had turned out to see me, and to gratify whose curiosity the train stopped expressly; had had a day of great excitement and exertion on the Thursday (this being Friday), and were inexpressibly worn out. And when at last we got to bed, and were 'going' to fall asleep, the choristers of the college turned out in a body, under the window and serenaded us! We had had, by-the-by, another serenade at Hartford, from a Mr. Adams (a nephew of John Quincy Adams) and a German friend. *They* were most beautiful singers; and, when they began, in the dead of the night, in a long, musical, echoing passage, outside our chamber door, singing in low voices to guitars, about home and absent friends and other topics that they knew would touch us, we were more moved than I can tell you. In the midst of my sentimentality, though a thought occurred to me which made me laugh so immoderately that I was obliged to cover my face with the bedclothes. 'Good heavens!' I said to Kate, 'what a monstrously ridiculous and commonplace appearance my boots must have, outside the door!' I never was so impressed with a sense of the absurdity of boots in all my life.

"The New Haven serenade was not so good, though there were a great many voices and a 'regular' band. It had the merit of the other. Before it was six hours old, we were dressing with might and main, and making ready for our departure, it being a drive of twenty minutes to the steamboat, and the hour of sailing 9 o'clock. After a hasty breakfast we started off; and after another levee on the deck (actually on the deck) and 'three times three for Dickens,' moved toward New York.

"I was delighted to find on board a Mr. Felton, whom I had known at Boston. He is the Greek Professor at Cambridge, and was going on to the hall and dinner. Like most men of his class whom I have seen, he is a most delightful fellow—unaffected, hearty, genial, jolly, quite an Englishman of the best sort. We drank all the porter on board, ate all the cold pork and cheese, and were very merry indeed. I should have told you, in its proper place, that both at Hartford and New Haven a regular bank was subscribed, by these committees, for all my expenses. No bill was to be got at the bar, and everything was paid for. But as I would, on no account, suffer this to be done, I absolutely and positively refused to budge an inch until Mr. Q. should have received the bills from the landlord's own hands, and paid them to the last farthing. Finding it impossible to remove me, they suffered me, most unwillingly, to carry the point.

"About half-past 2 we arrived here. In half an hour more we reached this hotel, where a very splendid suite of rooms was prepared for us, and where everything is very comfortable, and no doubt (as at Boston) enormously dear. Just as we sat down to dinner, David Colden made his appearance; and when he had gone, and we were taking our wine, Washington Irving came in alone, with open arms. And here he stopped, until 10 o'clock at night.

TRAVELLING IN AMERICA.

"I have often asked Americans in London which were the better railroads, ours or theirs? They have taken time for reflection, and generally replied on mature consideration that they rather thought we excelled, in respect of the punctuality with which we arrived at our stations, and the smoothness of our travelling. I wish you could see what an American railroad is, in some parts where I now have seen them. I won't say I wish you could feel what it is, because that would be an unchristian and savage aspiration. It is never inclosed or warded off. You walk down the main street of a large town, and slap-dash, headlong, pell-mell down the middle of the street, with pigs burrowing and boys flying kites and playing marbles, and men smoking, and women talking, and children crawling, close to the very rails, there comes tearing along a mad locomotive, with its train of cars, scattering the dust and dirt in showers of sparks (from its wood fire) in all directions; screeching, hissing, yelling, and panting, and nobody one atom more concerned than if it were a hundred miles away. You cross a turnpike road, and there is no gate, no policeman, no signal—nothing to keep the wayfarer or quiet traveller out of the way but a wooden arch, on which is written, in great letters, 'Look out for the locomotive.' And if any man, woman, or child, don't look out, why, it's his or her fault, and there's an end of it.

"The cars are like very shabby omnibuses—only larger, holding sixty or seventy people. The seats, instead of being placed longways, are put crosswise, back to front. Each holds two. There is a long row of these on each side of the caravan, and a narrow passage up the centre. The windows are usually all closed, and there is very often, in addition, a hot, close, most intolerable charcoal stove in a red-hot glow. The heat and closeness are quite insupportable. But this is the characteristic of all American houses, of all the public institutions, chapels, theatres, and prisons. From the constant use of the hard anthracite coal in these beastly furnaces, a perfectly new class of diseases is springing up in the country. Their effect upon an Englishman is briefly told. He is always very sick and very faint, and has an intolerable headache, morning, noon, and night.

"In the ladies' car, there is no smoking of tobacco allowed. All gentlemen who have ladies with them sit in this car; and it is usually very full. Before it is the gentlemen's car, which is something narrower. As I had a window close to me yesterday which commanded this gentlemen's car, I looked at it pretty often, perforce. The flashes of saliva flew so perpetually and incessantly out of the windows all the way, that it looked as though they were ripping open feather-beds inside and letting the wind dispose of the feathers. But this spitting is universal. In the courts of law, the Judge has his spittoon on the bench, the counsel have theirs, the witness has his, and the prisoner and the crier his. The jury are accommodated at the rate of three men to a spittoon (or spittoon for six); and the spectators in the gallery are provided for, as so many men, who, in the course of nature, expectorate without cessation. There are spit-boxes in every steamboat, barroom, public dining-room, house or office, and place of general resort, no matter what it be. In the hospitals and lunatic asylums, by-the-bye, the patients are requested, by placards, to use the boxes provided for them, and not to spit upon the stairs. I have twice seen gentlemen, at evening parties in New York, turn aside when they were not aware of me, to discharge the matter they had been chewing. The consequences are sometimes alarming, as I myself can testify, having seen a gentleman do this, in mistake for me, in the centre of a brilliantly lighted drawing-room carpet. And in every bar-room and hotel-passage the stone floor looks as if it were paved with open oysters—from the quantity of this kind of deposit which tessellates it all over.

AN AMERICAN CANAL BOAT.

"And now I come to the canal boat. Bless your heart and soul, my dear fellow, if you could only see us on board the canal boat! Let me think, for a moment, at what time of the day or night. I should best like you to see us. In the morning? Between 5 and 6 in the morning, shall I say? Well! you would like to see me, standing on the deck, flashing the dirty water out of the canal with a tin ladle chained to the boat by a long chain, pouring the same into a tin basin (also chained up in like manner,) and scrubbing my face with the jack towel. At night, shall I say? I don't know that you would like to look into the cabin at night, only to see me lying on a temporary shelf exactly the width of this sheet of paper when it's open (I measured it this morning with one of the above, and another below; and, in all, eight-and-twenty in a low cabin, which you can't stand upright in with your hat on. I don't think you would like to look in at breakfast-time either, for then these shelves have only just been taken down and put away, and the atmosphere of the place is, as you may suppose, by no means fresh; though there are upon the table tea and coffee, and bread and butter, and salmon and shad, and liver, and steak, and potatoes, and pickles, and hashes, and puddling, and sausages; and three-and-thirty people sitting round it, eating and drinking and savory bottles of gin, and whiskey, and brandy, and rum in the bar hard by; and seven-and-twenty out of the eight-and-twenty men, in foul linen, with yellow streams from half-chewed tobacco trickling down their chins. Perhaps the best time for you to take a peep would be the present—11 o'clock in the forenoon—when the barber is at his shaving, and the gentlemen are lounging about the stove waiting for their turns, and not more than seventeen are spitting in concert, and two or three are walking overhead lying down on the luggage every time the man at the helm calls 'Bridge!' and I am writing this in the ladies' cabin, which is part of the gentlemen's, and only screened off by a red curtain. Indeed, it exactly resembles the dwarf's private apartment in a caravan at a fair; and the gentlemen, generally, represent the spectators at a penny a head. The place is just as clean and just as large as that caravan you and I were in at Greenwich Fair last past. Outside, it is exactly like any canal-boat you have ever seen near the Regent's Park, or elsewhere.

"You can never conceive what the hawking and spitting is, the whole night through. Last night was the worst. Upon my honor and word I was obliged, this morning, to lay my fur coat on the deck, and wipe the half-dried flakes of spittle from it with my handkerchief; and the only surprise seemed to be that I should consider it necessary to do so. When I turned in last night I put it on a stool beside me, and there it lay, under a cross-fire from five men,—three opposite, one above, and one below. I make no complaints and show no disgust. I am looked upon as highly facetious at night, for I crack jokes with everybody near me until we fall asleep. I am considered very hard, in the morning, for I run up, bare-necked, and plunge my head into the half-frozen water, by half-past 5 o'clock. I am respected, for my activity, inasmuch as I jump from the boat to the towing-path, and walk five or six miles before breakfast, keeping up with the horses all the time. In a word, they are quite astonished to find a sedentary Englishman roughing it so easily, and taking so much exercise; and question me very much on that head. The greater part of the men will sit and shiver round the stove all day, rather than put one foot before the other. As to having a window open, that's not to be thought of."

THE FASHIONS.

New Year's Costumes—Evening Dresses—Lace—Fans—Jewelry.

From the New York Tribune.

Although New Year's Day receptions are slightly falling into decadence, like many another of the old Knickerbocker customs, yet quantities of magnificent toilettes have been ordered for that day. One of our charming stars in the literary world will receive, in a toilet of superb black velvet, *en train*, heart-shaped, corsage filled in with rare old point lace, the sleeves corresponding; ornaments of jet and pearls. The fair young daughter, in a charming costume of two shades of rose and tea-rose, with silvery shimmer over the whole. The corsage, cut square, puffings of tulle, and a wide Valenciennes, half-concealed, without hiding the neck, upon which will repose an superb medallion of diamonds in turquoise blue enamel. The court train, trimmed with a plaiting of silk of the deeper shade, and exquisitely fine black Chantilly lace, the under-skirt similarly trimmed, with a deep flouncing of the lace; the sleeves rather close to the elbow, then finished with a wide silk ruffle and fall of black lace, over Valenciennes. The over-skirt is draped back in graceful folds, and fastened with black lace bathes; ornaments of turquoise. For the hair a rosy satin rosebud in the mossy coil, nestling in a *ciel blue* nigrette. A simpler costume for a young lady is of fine white cashmere and violet velvet. The under-skirt faced up with turquets in velvet, piped with faille of a lighter shade, "regular" band. It had the heart of the other. Before it was six hours old, we were dressing with might and main, and making ready for our departure, it being a drive of twenty minutes to the steamboat, and the hour of sailing 9 o'clock. After a hasty breakfast we started off; and after another levee on the deck (actually on the deck) and "three times three for Dickens,' moved toward New York.

"I was delighted to find on board a Mr. Felton, whom I had known at Boston. He is the Greek Professor at Cambridge, and was going on to the hall and dinner. Like most men of his class whom I have seen, he is a most delightful fellow—unaffected, hearty, genial, jolly, quite an Englishman of the best sort. We drank all the porter on board, ate all the cold pork and cheese, and were very merry indeed. I should have told you, in its proper place, that both at Hartford and New Haven a regular bank was subscribed, by these committees, for all my expenses. No bill was to be got at the bar, and everything was paid for. But as I would, on no account, suffer this to be done, I absolutely and positively refused to budge an inch until Mr. Q. should have received the bills from the landlord's own hands, and paid them to the last farthing. Finding it impossible to remove me, they suffered me, most unwillingly, to carry the point.

"About half-past 2 we arrived here. In half an hour more we reached this hotel, where a very splendid suite of rooms was prepared for us, and where everything is very comfortable, and no doubt (as at Boston) enormously dear. Just as we sat down to dinner, David Colden made his appearance; and when he had gone, and we were taking our wine, Washington Irving came in alone, with open arms. And here he stopped, until 10 o'clock at night.

TRAVELLING IN AMERICA.

"I have often asked Americans in London which were the better railroads, ours or theirs? They have taken time for reflection, and generally replied on mature consideration that they rather thought we excelled, in respect of the punctuality with which we arrived at our stations, and the smoothness of our travelling. I wish you could see what an American railroad is, in some parts where I now have seen them. I won't say I wish you could feel what it is, because that would be an unchristian and savage aspiration. It is never inclosed or warded off. You walk down the main street of a large town, and slap-dash, headlong, pell-mell down the middle of the street, with pigs burrowing and boys flying kites and playing marbles, and men smoking, and women talking, and children crawling, close to the very rails, there comes tearing along a mad locomotive, with its train of cars, scattering the dust and dirt in showers of sparks (from its wood fire) in all directions; screeching, hissing, yelling, and panting, and nobody one atom more concerned than if it were a hundred miles away. You cross a turnpike road, and there is no gate, no policeman, no signal—nothing to keep the wayfarer or quiet traveller out of the way but a wooden arch, on which is written, in great letters, 'Look out for the locomotive.' And if any man, woman, or child, don't look out, why, it's his or her fault, and there's an end of it.

"The cars are like very shabby omnibuses—only larger, holding sixty or seventy people. The seats, instead of being placed longways, are put crosswise, back to front. Each holds two. There is a long row of these on each side of the caravan, and a narrow passage up the centre. The windows are usually all closed, and there is very often, in addition, a hot, close, most intolerable charcoal stove in a red-hot glow. The heat and closeness are quite insupportable. But this is the characteristic of all American houses, of all the public institutions, chapels, theatres, and prisons. From the constant use of the hard anthracite coal in these beastly furnaces, a perfectly new class of diseases is springing up in the country. Their effect upon an Englishman is briefly told. He is always very sick and very faint, and has an intolerable headache, morning, noon, and night.

"In the ladies' car, there is no smoking of tobacco allowed. All gentlemen who have ladies with them sit in this car; and it is usually very full. Before it is the gentlemen's car, which is something narrower. As I had a window close to me yesterday which commanded this gentlemen's car, I looked at it pretty often, perforce. The flashes of saliva flew so perpetually and incessantly out of the windows all the way, that it looked as though they were ripping open feather-beds inside and letting the wind dispose of the feathers. But this spitting is universal. In the courts of law, the Judge has his spittoon on the bench, the counsel have theirs, the witness has his, and the prisoner and the crier his. The jury are accommodated at the rate of three men to a spittoon (or spittoon for six); and the spectators in the gallery are provided for, as so many men, who, in the course of nature, expectorate without cessation. There are spit-boxes in every steamboat, barroom, public dining-room, house or office, and place of general resort, no matter what it be. In the hospitals and lunatic asylums, by-the-bye, the patients are requested, by placards, to use the boxes provided for them, and not to spit upon the stairs. I have twice seen gentlemen, at evening parties in New York, turn aside when they were not aware of me, to discharge the matter they had been chewing. The consequences are sometimes alarming, as I myself can testify, having seen a gentleman do this, in mistake for me, in the centre of a brilliantly lighted drawing-room carpet. And in every bar-room and hotel-passage the stone floor looks as if it were paved with open oysters—from the quantity of this kind of deposit which tessellates it all over.

AN AMERICAN CANAL BOAT.

"And now I come to the canal boat. Bless your heart and soul, my dear fellow, if you could only see us on board the canal boat! Let me think, for a moment, at what time of the day or night. I should best like you to see us. In the morning? Between 5 and 6 in the morning, shall I say? Well! you would like to see me, standing on the deck, flashing the dirty water out of the canal with a tin ladle chained to the boat by a long chain, pouring the same into a tin basin (also chained up in like manner,) and scrubbing my face with the jack towel. At night, shall I say? I don't know that you would like to look into the cabin at night, only to see

of lace envelopments is hazardous to many complexions, indeed only a lady, sure of her high breed tone, may essay it in profusion. Combinations of lace and silk in neckties are very fashionable, and ingenuity is exhausted in the multitude of designs in this respect. True-lovers' knots of twilled silk and edged with fine Valenciennes, the ends falling over an oval piece of Swiss muslin, trimmed to correspond. Standing frills of muslin, finished with edging, of the Marie Antoinette style, rival collars; also the broad Elizabethan ruff, will be by the yard, are quaint and becoming, lending a softness, if made of lace, never found in sets of linen. Nor is lace confined altogether to *lingerie* and the toilette. To the contrary; we find it in rich forms for the ornamentation of boxes for the toilette, in fine Irish point, and still more fanciful of Valenciennes lace and French needle-work monograms. In guipure and point lace work marvelously beautiful are the covers over bridal silks for gloves and *Mouchoir* cases and pin-cushions, and yet more valuable when made by the fair hands of the donors. The guipure set is purchased at a trifling expense; the point, which is found at the same establishment, is darned in, and, when completed, laid over quilted satin for box covers, or pin-cushion, or tidies for sofa-cushions.

In fans, the delight of a coquette's heart, are collected the most dainty and rare styles. Some of these are mounted upon gold and pearl sticks, exhaling delicious perfumes. There are antique fans in palest azabeh lee, rose, creamy-tinted, and sea-foam green, in elegantly enamelled framework; pearl and satin painted in Pompadour colors, decorated ivory and silk and moreco settings, in imitation of precious stones, such as the fashionable turquoise on pearl, garnets and opal upon tortoise-shell. The antique manikeis affect mostly in jewelry; all designs are close copies of the Greek schools. Again in barbaric colors of the red and deep yellow and greenish gold. Nothing can be more beautiful, if merely as a work or art, than the pendants and bracelets. Cameo heads cut in antique stones, such as the pink sardonyx upon a ground of burned ceramic, and again in topaz and emerald; a set of the latter cut in intaglio is valued at $1,500. The pendants are worn suspended as lockets, or can be used for breastpins. Cameos are also cut upon jasper, onyx, and green chrysoprase. The yellow Etruscan gold for sets of jewelry, is decidedly fashionable; these are ornaments with designs in greenish and gold, ranging as high as $100. Cameos cut in with coral and set in diamonds and pearls are popular. Bracelets are exceedingly broad and Moorish in color and design; in heavy bands of Etruscan gold are sometimes ornamented with tiny Geneva painting, or mostly with floral designs in colored gold. Turquoise has been revived, and is highly estimated by golden-haired beauties; tiny watches or infinitesimal proportions are thickly incrusted with this lovely pale-blue stone. Pink pearls form pendants to chains; these are very rare. When set in with diamonds, valued as high as $8,000 for a set.

A new caprice, and the inventions of fashion are inexhaustible, is to wear a chatelaine as did the dames of the days of Crusades. Fancy the modern lady with silver book, and chains attached to her girdle, from which depends the vinaigrette, the thimble-case, and scissors, the pin-cushion and emery, and a variety of other domestic appurtenances. We see nothing of the gentleman's purse attached or huge bunches of keys. At other style consists of chains sufficient for carrying fan, smelling salts, and umbrella. The furore for silk and worsted embroidery amounts to a passion. The foundations for sofa-cushions, fire-screens, wall-pockets, slipper-pockets, and slippers, are all done in those beautiful delicate tints serving to match the new styles of furniture and carpets. Pale blue and faint shades of green make beautifully back-grounds for flowers and fine specimens of shaded leaves in the woody tints of autumn. Love of the antique is shown in queer lambrequins embroidered with hideous mummies, Egyptian beads, and the Sphinx in various designs. In fact, there is an excess of carved wood frames for every conceivable object of use and ornament, to be filled in with dainty finger work for pleasant little souvenirs, to send with heart-felt Christmas greetings.

GERMANY AND BRAZIL.

The Cause of Their Quarrel—An Expedition Fitting Out at Kiel—Probable Serious Complications.

Berlin Correspondence of the Manchester Guardian. By the telegraph has already informed you, at the end of last week the Government inquired of the dockyard authorities at Kiel whether the armor-plated frigate Prince Frederick Charles and the corvettes Elizabeth and Augusta were in a condition to be put in commission immediately. The answer was in the affirmative, and, according to the *Hamburger Correspondent*, orders have been given that these vessels should be got ready with as little delay as possible for an expedition to Brazil. It would appear from this that the affray which took place at Rio Janeiro on the 19th of October, between several officers of the German corvette Nymphe and the Brazilian police may possibly lead to rather serious complications. In the course of the debate on the estimates for the navy, General Von Roon observed that Germany could not do without a fleet, as difficulties might arise at any time with any power on the other side of the world, when a naval force would be indispensable for the protection of German subjects and German honor. It is now believed that the Government will conflict in Brazil in view when he adduced this argument. I send you an account of the affair as contained in a letter from a German correspondent, dated Rio Janeiro, October 21, only two days, therefore, after it had occurred. It must, of course, be remembered that the following is an *ex parte* statement, and may be a little highly colored, but I see no reason to doubt its truth in the main:

A quarrel which was forced upon the officers of the Nymphe, on October 19, has assumed greater dimensions than is usually the case with seaport brawls. It is the subject of passionate comment in all the papers of Rio, is discussed in all private houses, has produced a great excitement throughout the whole German colony, and has even given occasion for demonstrations dressed to the officers and crew of the corvette Nymphe. As the affair will probably lead to further results, I will go into it somewhat detailed account of it, based on my own inquiries. Several days previously three German sailors had been grossly attacked in a house, and, as they assert, without any provocation. The sailors first turned their assailants out of doors, then defended the house against the Brazilian police, several of whom had received their wounds will prove mortal. But how they punished their adversaries is involuntarily. As is well known, the laces dwell. Among the many marvels of exquisite handicraft exhibiting and tempting for the holidays, is a collar and sleeves of point d'Alencon, its cobweb-like tracings too fairy-like in minute daintiness of finish to be appreciated by unaided human sight, scarcely to be credited as the work of human hands. Fancy the most regular button-hole stitch wrought over a single horse hair, forming links of the filling in of the edge. In gazing upon it, one readily credits all the old stories of how the secrets of the fabrication of these wonderful laces were kept as heir looms in families, their sole inheritance, perchance, taught as the richest dower from a failing parent to a blooming child, who in her turn grew pale and wan and blind over the fatal gift. Here, also, is found the very beautiful point d'Aquille a genuine royal point, and of right-royal price besides. The snowy flecci- ness of lace envelopments is hazardous

later accounts, all the Brazilians were engaged, and only the Germans were condemned. It is this circumstance, in all probability, which has produced such a very bad effect in Berlin, and will lead to strong measures of necessary. But, however disgraceful the conduct of the Brazilians may have been, these does not seem to be any sufficient reason to assume that the whole question may not be peaceably and satisfactorily disposed. That even a premeditated sailors' brawl, carried on with legs of timbers and life-preservers, should lead to the more serious game that is played with 300-pound shells, would be very humiliating for modern civilization. But the German Government can hardly contemplate such a mode of settling the difficulty. It imagines that its diplomatists will obtain a more ready hearing if they have very heavy arguments to fall back upon. I learn by this evening's papers that the inquiry of the government at Kiel referred to four, and not merely three ships of war, and that the wooden roofing of the armor-plated frigate Crown Prince, now in ordinary at Kiel, is already being removed. The same papers also assert that the statement that the order has already been given to commission these ships is premature.

THE PROHIBITION PARTY.

Call for a National Convention to Nominate Candidates for President and Vice President.

The following call for a National Temperance Convention has been issued:

The friends of the National Prohibition party are hereby requested to assemble in national convention, at the city of Columbus, Ohio, on the 22d day of February, 1872, at 11 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of putting in nomination candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States, to be supported at the next national election, and of transacting such other business as the convention, when assembled, shall deem advisable. In view of the yet imperfectly organized condition of the party, it is thought better that the meeting should take the form of a mass convention rather than a delegated one. It is earnestly desired that each and every State and Territory in the Union may be represented as largely as possible in the convention. The complete formation of this party is expected to constitute an important era in the history of American morals and politics, and all good citizens may well feel ambitious to participate in so worthy an enterprise.

The open, avowed public traffic in intoxicating drinks is, unquestionably, the chief abetter of ignorance, poverty, irreligion, immorality, and crime in our country; and tends more directly than any other cause to diminish productive industry, corrupt the elective franchise, and to endanger the security of the government. But, unfortunately, while all parties concur in the truth of this general charge, they profess to differ widely regarding the proper method of treating the evil. And without enumerating theories, it is sufficient here to briefly state our own, viz.: That it is the duty of the government, constitutionally, both by municipal and general legislation, to effectively prohibit the manufacture, importation, and sale of all intoxicating liquors to be used as a beverage. This theory is so sharply in conflict with all others that it forms a clearly defined political issue, and one which, from the nature of the case, will be hotly contested by the friends of the liquor traffic. Prompt and efficient organization on the part of all prohibitionists is therefore necessary. Moreover, prohibition of the liquor traffic is strictly a legal and political question, completely revolutionary of a long-established custom, and all experience proves that such measures can succeed only through the triumph of political principles which espouse them. Believing, therefore, that the issues which have given significance to party politics in our country for the past few years are now so far disposed of as to justify new political combinations for worthy purposes, we cordially invite all our fellow-citizens, who agree with us in our views, to meet in a national convention, at the time and place above mentioned. JOHN RUSSELL, Chairman.

GIDEON T. STEWART, Secretary.
JACKSON, Mich., Dec. 9, A. D. 1871.

A Notable Will.

From the Boston Journal.

The will of the late Dr. Oliver Dean, the founder of the Dean Academy in Franklin, Mass., has been admitted to probate in Norfolk County. Beside the $200,000 which it is said Dr. Dean during his life bestowed upon the academy which bears his name, he left a fortune estimated at $600,000, the result of the wonderful business talent he exhibited in the manufacturing corporations with which he was once connected. The will was executed on the 9th of September last, and in it he bequeaths $50,000 to Tufts College, to be called the "Dean Fund," the income to be expended as the managers may deem best for the interests of the institution; to the City Library of Manchester, N. H., $5,000, the income to be invested in the purchase of books for his nephews and children of Sylvester Dean, viz: Oliver, of San Francisco, Cal.; Wm. B., of St. Louis, Mo., and Albert, of Milford, Mass., $20,000 each; and to his four nieces, Charlotte, wife of Hon. John C. Park, of South Dedham, Mrs. Seth Perry, of Boston, Mrs. Wm. Fenn, Mrs. John Bliss, and to the children of Mrs. Warren Carpenter, of St. Paul, Minn., $25,000 each; to Mrs. John R. Brewer, of Boston, $3,000; Mrs. Charles Francis Boston, $5,000; Mrs. Elizabeth N. J., $2,000; Mrs. Timothy G. Senter, Franklin, $5,000. To the First Universalist Church in Franklin he bequeaths "Emmons Farm," with all the buildings thereon, together with nearly all the stock, and also his residence, which is to be used as a parsonage by the society. The Dean Library Association in Medway village is remembered with a gift of twenty-five shares in the Boston & Albany Railroad. To the chief object of his life, the Dean Academy, he gives forty shares of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company; forty shares in the Manchester Print Works; ten shares in the Stark Mills, and 300 shares in the Vermont & Canada Railroad, the income of which is to be appropriated for the payment of the salaries of the teachers of that academy. To the extent of his real estate, and of his personal or mixed property is left to the same institution, to be used by the Trustees as they may deem most expedient for its benefit as long as it shall remain an academy; otherwise it is to pass into the hands of Tufts College. To Mrs. Emma D. Senter, the teacher of French at the academy, Mr. Dean leaves five shares in the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company; to Miss Sarah G. Duley, the second preceptress, $10,000, and to Miss Eliza B. Barry, the third teacher in German, $5,000. Numerous bequests are made to relatives and personal friends, and Charles Amory and Samuel R. Payson are appointed executors, with the wish that they may not be required to give bonds.

A Tale of Murder in Newfoundland.

St. John's, Newfoundland, (Dec. 11), Correspondence of the New York Evening Post.

Our community has been thrown into a state of painful excitement by the arrival of news from Harbor Grace, the second town in the island, distant about thirty miles from St. John's, of the perpetration there of two most atrocious murders. There are the strongest grounds for believing that a man named Geehan has murdered his wife and her brother, whose name was Seyers. The facts are as follows: On the 23d of November the dead body of a woman was found lying on the face in a grave-pit about a mile from Harbor Grace, on the road to Spaniard's Bay. She proved to be Jane Geehan, wife of a small farmer of that name resident in Forest Road, Harbor Grace. At the inquest which followed, her husband swore that she had left home the evening previous to go to Brigus; that her brother, an old decrepit man, had been attacked by a number of men while bathing, and were only rescued by the agency of the Captain. The temperature of the air, at the time, was very warm, and from what followed was, perhaps, only an act of revenge for the former affair. On the evening of the 20th, yesterday a middleman of the Nymphe, who has the character of being a sensible and brave young man, was quietly enjoying a glass of wine with four warrant officers of the brigantine of the fray, has broken both his legs. The midshipman, Von Stutterheim, is stated in the Rio papers to be a nephew of Prince Bismarck. He keeps up his relationship with the Chancellor is considered an explanation of the energetic treatment to which he received his assailants. In Germany perhaps people will laugh at our regarding the affair with the warmth and pride of patriotism, but here we cannot help rather connecting it with the primitive condition of humanity. One of the inconvenient consequences of this conduct is that the Nymphe will not be able to proceed on to Rio Janeiro.

The above letter was evidently despatched too early to mention the manner in which the case was treated by the Brazilian Court it which it was tried. As is now known from

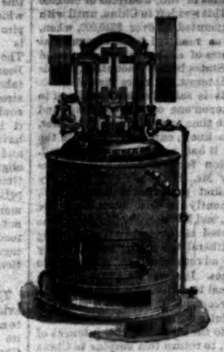
—Malicious boys in Buffalo adorned the coat of a gentleman on his way home from dining out on Christmas with the placard: "Choice poultry inside."

REMOVALS.

THE
Bank of Montreal
has removed to their New Office,
4 & 5 Central Union Building,
CORNER OF
MADISON AND MARKET-STS.

STEAM ENGINES.

THE
BAXTER STEAM ENGINE,
MANUFACTURED BY
Colt's Patent Fire-Arms Manufacturing Co.,
HARTFORD, CONN.



Is a self-contained Machine, Compact, Simple, Safe, Economical. Fully Guaranteed.
Sizes: 2, 3, 4, 5, and 10 Horse-Powers.
For circulars and price lists address
THE BAXTER STEAM ENGINE CO.,
18 PARK PLACE, N. Y.,
Or FRANK DOUGLAS, Executive Agent, at his Machinery Depot, 109 Lake-st., Chicago, where engines are for sale and can be seen in operation.

BANKING.
NOTICE.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the FIFTH NATIONAL BANK O

The Chicago Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
Daily Edition, per year, by mail.......$12.00
Tri-Weekly Edition, per year, by mail.......6.00
Sunday Edition, per year, by mail.......2.50
Weekly Edition, per year, by mail.......$2.00
Parts of a year at the same rate.
To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and county.
Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.
TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS:
Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.
Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
No. 15 Canal-st., Chicago, Ill.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1871.

THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

Mr. Curtis and his associates on the Civil Service Commission, are entitled to the hearty thanks of the country for their investigation of the rotten system of national politics, for that is what their report is really directed to. They have made an exposition and an argument which it will be hard for the present or any succeeding Administration to deviate from. The President has promised to adopt and carry out their suggestions of a reform which, as he admits, has "long been needed," and which he has all, or nearly all, the necessary power to carry out. It was high time. On casting his eye over the vast national workshop over which he presides (with an absoluteness of power not given to any ruler except in the more despotic countries), he might been seen, at any time during the last three years, that positions of sacred trust or of delicate honor were, under the workings of a false system, being daily bartered in the market for personal service, and in many cases for money; that favoritism, nepotism, and simony were filling the public service with corrupt and incompetent place-holders; that fully one-fourth of the revenues collected by the government force was stolen or wasted on its way into the Treasury; and that large sums which ought to have been collected were shared between cunning importers, distillers, or manufacturers, and dishonest government employes; that the public service had become generally demoralized throughout its whole extent by the fact that every incumbent knew that his place depended, not upon the faithfulness of his service, but on his fidelity to the political interests of his patron in Congress or elsewhere; that the legitimate business of the legislative department of the government was shamefully debauched by considerations growing out of the spoils system, and with which no legislator ought to have anything to do, at the peril of his official and moral reputation; and that a reform which lay all the time within the power of the Executive might have cured all this and earned for him a name second to that of no one of our country's acknowledged benefactors. General Grant's vision, following the inflexible finger which the press and certain independent statesmen have been pointing to these stern facts, has at length perceived what is the matter with the Civil Service. We trust that his promises will, in due time, be followed by appropriate action, and that the co-operation which the President asks of Congress will, as far as needed, be granted. Doubtless, the Advisory Board which the Commission recommend should be created and paid by Congress, and anything which can be done by that body to bind the present Executive and his successors to the faithful execution of the plan of reform should be done. The Republicans in Congress, especially, owe it to themselves and their party to take places in the front rank in this movement. Civil Service reform is a good thing. The people want it, and the political party which can show the best attitude toward it will, other things being equal, stand the best chance in the approaching Presidential campaign. The press, we trust (always excepting those organs which owe their living to the spoils of Federal office, and which a proper system would muster out of existence), will be instant to respond to the President's call for help. That portion of the press which has been classed as independent Republican will certainly support the President in all his *bona fide* efforts at reform.

THE TELEGRAPH AND THE TARIFF.

The mysteries of the tariff are vividly illustrated by the duty of 70 per cent on telegraph wire, which was smuggled into the bill of the last Congress known as the "Schenck bill," and enacted in spite of the strenuous opposition of the telegraph companies. The duty on telegraph wire prior to the passage of this bill was about 40 per cent, which was considered a sufficient tax on the public for the benefit of the single manufacturer of that article in the United States. But the manufacturer in question was not satisfied. He went to Washington, and persuaded a majority of the Committee of Ways and Means that the country could not have too much of a good thing, and that, if a tax of 40 per cent was a benefit to industry in general, a tax of 70 per cent would be a still greater benefit. By a cunningly-devised form of words, in which telegraph wire was not mentioned, but was described as wire of a certain size galvanized, tinned, or otherwise coated, the clause escaped particular notice in the House, and was "put through." The Western Union Telegraph Company discovered it before it passed the Senate, and took immediate, and as they supposed effectual, steps to prevent its enactment into law, by getting a proviso added declaring that this should not be construed to include telegraph wire, the duty on which should remain as before. The proviso was adopted by the Senate and concurred in by the House, whereupon the telegraph men ceased to give themselves any concern about the matter, for, under the rules governing the two houses, a clause which has been agreed to by both branches cannot thereafter be changed by a committee of conference. Accordingly, they packed their carpet-bags and went back to New York. Their surprise was great when the law came to be officially promulgated, and it was perceived that their proviso, excepting telegraph wire from the operation of the increased duty, had disappeared, and that they were "stuck" for 70 per cent.

Whether they have ascertained to their satisfaction the *modus operandi* by which a clause in a tariff bill, once agreed to by both houses of Congress, can be afterwards altered so as to make it mean something wholly different from what the members intended, we do not know. At all events, the Western Union Telegraph Company, by William Orton, its President, is now asking Congress to repeal the obnoxious duty of 70 per cent on telegraph wire. Of course, under the circumstances, the request ought to be complied with; but we hope Mr. Orton will go a little further, and tell the public something about the general game of grab which has been going on in Washington, lo! these many years, during which American industry has been so bravely protected by wire-manufacturers and wire-pullers of one sort and another. In this particular instance, a great corporation, having abundant means and influence to defend itself, was assailed, and, in spite of all its power and acumen, successfully assailed, cheated, and gouged by three or four lines in a tariff bill. How many times have the great public, the forty millions of people, who have no special defenders, no hired counsel, no friends in the lobby, been victimized in like manner? We believe that the politicians of the Western Union Telegraph Company, so far as they have any opinions on the question, are in favor of "protecting American industry" by means of taxes levied at the Custom House; holding that to pay a dollar for fifty cents' worth of wire, for instance, is good for trade, but to pay a dollar for twenty-five cents' worth is bad for trade. This gives a comical aspect to the case under consideration.

It is highly probable that Alexis will have reason to remember Niagara Falls in future, not only by the magnitude of the cataract, but also by the corresponding magnitude of his hotel bills at that place. Swindling has long been a characteristic of all entertainers of the public at that place, from hackmen to hotel-keepers of the second class. As all the first-class houses are closed for the winter, it was a matter of necessity that the Duke and party should stop at a second-class house. The Spencer House was selected, and the party stopped three-fourths of a day and ate one meal. The landlord presented a bill of $1,500 as his idea of moderate compensation. The bill was refused, of course, whereupon the landlord had the baggage of the party seized for the purpose of compelling payment. The matter was finally compromised by the payment of $1,000, the Duke not caring to involve himself in a lawsuit. Niagara has now capped the climax as the meanest place in the United States. As a souvenir of the most disgraceful swindling and robbery on record, Alexis should preserve that bill and take it back to Russia with him, as a warning to all future Russian travellers who may purpose visiting the Falls. Any caution to Americans is unnecessary, as the character of the place is too well known for any man with money in his pocket to venture there and expect to come away with a penny left.

THE TAX ON SUGAR.

We print this morning a copy of a memorial, signed by wholesale grocers and dealers in sugar in Chicago, asking that the present rates of duty on sugar be made uniform, so that an existing injustice and robbery of the public may be stopped.

We have frequently called attention to this subject, and have pointed out the great inequalities and oppression of the sugar tax as now imposed. The memorialists, speaking from personal knowledge of the facts, appeal to Congress for the desired relief. Previous to January, 1871, the schedule of duties on sugar was as follows:

Classes.	Duty, cts.
1. Not above No. 12, Dutch standard, per lb.	3
2. Above No. 12, and not above No. 15, per lb.	3½
3. Above No. 15, and not above No. 20, per lb.	4
4. Loaf and other refined, above No. 20, per lb.	5

Under the above schedule large quantities of sugars of the common grades, but fit for use, were imported, and the consumers paid only the three-cent tax. Little or no sugar was imported of the third and fourth classes, but more of the second class. Under this classification the refiners got their sugars, and were protected on the refined grades by the prohibitory duties of 4 and 5 cents from the competition of foreign refiners. But, in 1870, the Committee of Ways and Means reported a bill patching this tax on sugars, and, under the claim of reducing the tax, made a new classification, as follows:

Classes.	Duty, cts.
1. All not above No. 7, Dutch standard	1¾
2. Above No. 7, and not above No. 10	2
3. Above No. 10, and not above No. 13	2¼
4. Above No. 13, and not above No. 16	2¾
5. Above No. 16, and not above No. 20	3¼
6. Loaf and other refined	4

The result of this classification, accompanied by some remarkable restrictions, is to have all the common brown sugar which is fit for use when imported to pay a tax of 2 3-4 cents, instead of 3 cents as before, but to reduce the tax on that unfit for use to 1 3-4 or 2 cents per pound. The tax was nominally reduced, but not in fact. It was reduced from 3 cents to 1 3-4 on all the sugar which required refining before use; but the tax on what did not require refining was left substantially what it was before. The reduction was a discrimination against the general public in favor of the few persons who carry on sugar-refining, and whose number and combined capital invested does not, perhaps, exceed that of the men in Chicago whose names are signed to the memorial we print. To benefit these sugar-refiners, Congress took off 1 1-4 cents of the tax on sugar imported by refiners, but left the tax to be paid by all others substantially what it was before.

This changed schedule of duties went into operation January 1, 1871, and during the first six months of 1871, the importations of sugar of these several classes were as follows:

1 class—94,888,542 pounds, at 1¾ cents duty.
2 class—261,509,785 pounds, at 2 cents duty.
3 class—220,206,399 pounds, at 2¼ cents duty.

These include the grades of sugar which need refining in this country before use. The duty on this aggregate of 576,604,695 pounds of sugar, under the law as it existed before January, 1871, would have yielded a revenue of $17,300,840. Under the patched-up classification, this sugar, in fact, paid only $11,947,501. The difference was the loss in revenue to the Treasury, without any corresponding reduction of taxes; the sole effect was to permit the refiners to receive their raw sugar at that much less cost. This, be it remembered, was only the importations for half a year,—the total difference to them being, probably, $10,000,000 a year.

The same patched-up tariff reduced the duty on tank-bottom syrup, melado, and concentrated molasses (which is sugar requiring but a slight process to granulate), from 2 1-2 cents per pound to 1 1-2 cents. This is a bounty of 1 cent per pound to the refiners,—this commodity being unfit for use in its imported state. A result of this proceeding was that, while in the year ending June 30, 1870, the amount imported was 33,000,000 pounds, in the first six months of the new tariff there was imported 57,000,000 pounds. The tariff duties on sugar are arranged for the exclusive benefit of the refiners, and at a cost to the country at large of not less than $10,000,000.

The wholesale merchants, whose interests are, of course, the same as those of the consumers, protest against this classification of sugars as prohibitory of all the many grades of sugar fit for use as imported. These being prohibited substantially, the country is at the mercy of the refiners, who control at will the prices of sugars.

The remedy is a plain one. The tax on tea is 15 cents per pound—whether the cost of the tea be 30 cents or $1 per pound; the tax on coffee is also uniform, without regard to the value of the grades. There is no objection to the reduction of the tax on sugar; on the contrary, there is every reason to assume that a uniform tax of 2 cents, or even 1 1-2 cents, per pound on sugar, would produce more revenue, without any frauds, than can be collected under any scale of duties, which, by leaving nice questions of analysis of color to the judgment of revenue officers, leads to fraud and corruption, and loss of revenue. The act granting a bounty of $10,000,000 annually to be apportioned among sugar-refiners has been in operation one year. It should be repealed *instanter*. It is one of the most disgraceful instances of the abuse of legislative power to plunder the public for the promotion of the private interests of a very few persons.

A PROPOSED AMERICAN COLLEGE IN CHINA.

The proposition which was first made in the spring of 1870, to establish an American college in China, has again been revived, and will undoubtedly be brought before Congress ere long for definite consideration. As the proposition does not involve any appropriation of public moneys, beyond what is known as the Chinese Indemnity Fund, and as there is a growing feeling of favor in China toward the establishment of such an institution, the project deserves the attention of Congress, all the more seriously that one of its objects is to promote the extension of scientific and commercial communication between the two countries. The design of this school, as stated by its advocates, is to educate interpreters for the diplomatic, consular, and commercial services of both nations, to encourage the study of the literature, geography, and natural history of China, and to gradually lead educated Chinese to favor the employment of American enterprise in the improvement of their schools, and the development of the material resources of their country. The Japanese have already made rapid strides in these directions, and are fast remodelling their form of government to suit the enlightened spirit of the age. Incited by the example of their neighbors, the Chinese have recently shown a disposition to break through their proverbial conservatism, and to assimilate themselves to a higher form of civilization. One of these manifestations is contained in a despatch printed in a late issue of THE TRIBUNE, setting forth the fact that several young Chinese of noble birth have been sent to American and English colleges to receive their education. In view of the large immigration of Chinese to our shores, and the prospective increase, this statement is gratifying. Those who have already come here have brought with them their old-country habits and superstitions, and it cannot be expected that they will ever divest themselves of them. It will be a great gain to the value of Chinese labor, however, if those who are to come hereafter have some idea of American habits, and can so far abandon their local prejudices as to adopt our forms of labor, religion, and government.

The expense attendant upon the establishment of the proposed college does not necessitate any appropriation by Congress; but, on the other hand, can be met with a fund now unemployed, which in reality belongs to the Chinese. This fund was created in the following manner: During the last Anglo-French and Chinese war, the foreign settlement at Canton was destroyed by the natives. At the close of the war, the American Minister demanded 525,000 taels as indemnity for the losses of American citizens. The Chinese considerately left it to the judgment and honor of our Minister to name the minimum amount he would accept in payment in full of all demands, and made no provision to refund any surplus which might remain. On these terms, the sum of 500,000 taels, or about $700,000, was paid. After settling all claims in full, a surplus of $200,000 remained. This was left in China, until with interest it amounted to over $240,000, when, in 1867, it was remitted to this country at favorable rates of exchange, and converted into United States bonds, amounting, at this time, with interest, to more than $400,000. This fund, it is said, has been tendered to the Chinese upon one or two occasions, and has been each time refused; but Mr. Sumner, who ought to know, expressly states in the Senate that it had never been so tendered. Its application for collegiate purposes was endorsed by Mr. Buchanan and Secretary Cass, when first presented to them, in 1860, and subsequently by Mr. Lincoln, Secretary Seward, and Minister Burlingame. The latter presented the project to Prince Kung and other liberal Chinese rulers, and they also heartily advocated it as of advantage to both countries. It seems to us that if China, upon a formal tender of this money, should refuse to accept it, it would not only be a very graceful act, but one which would redound both to the honor and the interests of this country, to return this surplus to China in the proposed form.

A VERBOSE THANKSGIVING.

It has long been considered, by all good judges of after-dinner oratory, that the average American takes the rhetorical palm when the nuts and the wine make their appearance; and that he is capable of doing a speech of the festive order seven times a week, never producing two alike. By the time dessert arrives, John Bull gets obfuscated for talk, and sits in silence enjoying his cigar; Crapeau gets drunk and grows maudlin over *Liberte* and *Egalite*; while Mein Herr immerses himself in beer, and is lost in the *Ewigkeit*. Your American, however, grows eloquent with each fresh circulation of the Verzenay, and the flood-gates of speech are opened wider and wider, and, as the generous wine warms the heart, the mouth grows more rotund.

A signal instance of this oratorical felicity and fecundity is furnished by a pamphlet we have just received from Vienna, containing an account of Minister Jay's Thanksgiving dinner. It was a remarkable occasion,—remarkable even for a Thanksgiving occasion,—and was undoubtedly regarded by the magnates of Vienna as a remarkable occasion for that remarkable city. Not the least remarkable feature of it was the amount of irrelevant talk delivered by our Minister. Regarded in an oratorical sense, it must have struck the Viennoise dumb with amazement; in a philosophical sense, if Darwin has any disciples in that ancient city, it must have afforded them infinite pleasure to trace so easily the descent of Jay to the chattering feathered family bearing that name.

To our supper: The *brochure* before us does not furnish us with the *menu*, nor with the guests who were present, except that Mr. Jay and General Post were there, nor with the dinner appointments, nor with the toilettes. It commences abruptly with the conclusion of the supper, and, toward the conclusion, Mr. Jay rose and spoke. He dwelt upon the grandeur of the Republic which he represented, and pictured her, for the edification of the Viennoise, as the light of the world and the reformer of nations. And then Mr. Jay closed by proposing the health of the President of the United States, whereupon Mr. Jay rose and replied to the toast. Then Mr. Jay made a speech on Vienna, referring to the Romans, coming down, by easy stages, from Marcus Aurelius to Frederick Barbarossa; from Frederick Barbarossa to Richard Cœur de Leon; from this lion-hearted Richard to Sobieski; thence to Maria Theresa; and so on, not forgetting the Chicago fire, until he had reached Francis Joseph. We are not informed that any reply was made to the Imperial toast; but, when the cheering subsided, Mr. Jay rose for the purpose of requesting General Post to say something about "the pre-historic past," and for this purpose reviewed the works of Squier, Davis, Lapham, Havens, Schoolcraft, Lubbock, Pourtales, Agassiz, Donler, Lyell, and Hugh Miller, the mound-builders, stone arrow-heads, northern runes, the Gaelic, old Erse, the Phœnician, Anglo-Saxon, and Celtiberic, besides "possible equivalents in the old Hebrew," and other things for which we, as Americans, have cause to give thanks. It is possible that there was a dim suspicion in the mind of Mr. Jay that none of these pre-historics had any possible connection with Thanksgiving, for, before he closed his long invitation to General Post, he explained his reason for calling upon him, which was, that at the last Thanksgiving General Post had spoken so eloquently on the pre-historics that some sleepy old German savant, by mistake, had sent to him (Mr. Jay) a work called "The Paleorama," in which the aforesaid sleepy savant successfully proved that the Chinese, Indo-Europeans, and Semitic races all came from America. General Post was not slow or brief in replying to this venerable old toast, and, taking "The Paleorama" for his clue, he delivered a stirring address on the mounds of Illinois, the tumuli of Colorado, the origin of the Indians, the astronomer Galileo, the tribes of the Orinoco, the Incas, Montezumas, and other pre-historic antiquities so closely connected with Thanksgiving, not forgetting the Chicago fire. Having finished his speech, and suddenly remembering "The Paleorama," which had given him this opportunity to unfold himself on the pre-historics, it occurred to him that it was in order to call upon Mr. Jay for a speech. Nothing loth, Mr. Jay arose and delivered an address, closing with an allusion to Count Andrassy, which ought to have brought that gentleman to his feet. That gentleman, however, had either gone to sleep during the pre-historics, or was unable to rise to his feet, or wasn't there at all, and the company soon after separated." All of which goes to prove the truth of the statement with which we started out, that the average American takes the oratorical palm in an after-dinner speech. It will also be palpable to the dullest reader that there is a Mutual Admiration Society in Vienna, the members of which are Mr. Jay, Minister, and General Post, Consul. And, if this society grows so pre-historically affectionate at Thanksgiving, what must it be at Fourth of July, when the turkey is quiescent, and the eagle has all the heavens to himself! Meanwhile, there is a plucky little American girl in Vienna, named Minnie Hauck, singing at the Carl Theatre, who did not say anything on Thanksgiving-Day about the Chicago fire or pre-historics, but for six weeks toiled and worked against all sorts of obstacles to get permission to use the theatre for the benefit of Chicago, finally succeeded, and raised 2,500 florins, which she sent as a Thanksgiving offering to the relief of the poor of this city; for which reason we submit that, when women get their rights, they may probably decide that Minnie Hauck, with her persistent spirit of work, is as good a person for the office of Minister at Vienna as Mr. Jay, with his persistent spirit of talk.

A Washington despatch states that Philadelphia has been selected by the National Executive Committee as the place in which to hold the next Republican Convention. The despatch further states that "St. Louis and Cincinnati are not considered favorable points, on account of their deficiency in hotel accommodations. Chicago would have been the place selected but for the late conflagration." We are not disposed to grumble at the action of the committee, although by the time the convention meets we could have accommodations enough in readiness for a dozen conventions. At that time, we should have been too busy to attend to them properly. But what shall be said of St. Louis, persistently demanding that the National Capital shall be located in a city which hasn't hotel accommodations for a Republican Convention? "This is 'sad' for Mr. Reavis. Hotel statistics are also in order from Cincinnati.

In view of the approaching completion of the Northwestern Railroad Company's air-line route to St. Paul, the people of Janesville are bestirring themselves toward getting their city upon the main line, which now runs to the westward of them, *via* Beloit, Afton, and Evansville. It is proposed to build a link of road from Janesville to Evansville (15 miles), and thereby shorten the route to St. Paul some eleven miles. The company will, it is thought, do this, if the citizens of Janesville will subscribe the difference in cost of grading and tieing between this link and another and shorter link which has been projected *via* Shopiere and Afton. This difference is between $60,000 and $80,000. The business men of Janesville and the Board of Trade of that city have already taken action toward bringing about the desired result. It seems as if the movement could hardly fail of accomplishment, since it is desirable to the railroad company to have its through route as short as possible, and also to build up such enterprising and eligible towns as Janesville. At the same time, that city, noted for its fine public and private buildings, and the intelligence, morality, and enterprise of its people, cannot, in view of the damage which it has already suffered by certain railroad disadvantages, afford to miss so desirable a connection.

The Church of the Messiah, New York, is evidently an unsafe church for Unitarians to minister in. Some years since, Dr. Osgood, its pastor, left it and went over to the Church of England. Now, his successor, Rev. Dr. George Hepworth, has announced that he is no longer an Unitarian, and has withdrawn, taking with him forty members of the congregation. Dr. Hepworth has long been regarded as one of the ablest and most scholarly clergymen in the Unitarian denomination. It is not stated what new creed or form of faith he has accepted, but his lapse from Unitarianism withdraws one of its most vigorous defenders from the field. With Mr. Hepworth gone, and Mr. Alger insane, the two Roberts of Chicago will have to come to the front for hard work.

Let the dead bury their dead; and let the counsel of Isaac Bell prevail in Tammany. Isaac Bell is an ex-Sachem of that institution, and is reported as saying that he "sees no necessity for deposing Tweed, as Tammany is no longer what it was; that his resignation does little good, and his retention will not harm the order." Than which nothing can be truer. Though it cannot be claimed that Tweed is any longer an ornament to Tammany, or to anything else except a cell at Albany or Sing Sing, it must yet be admitted that he and his order are about equally moribund, and had better make their grave together. United in life and iniquity, in death and oblivion they should not be divided.

At Detroit, Alexis was treated to an inspection of Stanley's "famous painting, 'The Trial of Red Jacket,' valued at $20,000," visited the Bridewell, and went in the evening to see Lingard. As we have better paintings left than that everlasting Red Jacket, with its everlasting price of $20,000, as we have got a brand-new Bridewell, and our Randolph street minstrels get up a better show than Lingard, and as we have, in addition, the cold lunch and the ruins, Romanoff need not despair of having a reasonably good time, when he gets here, if the buffalo-hunt is off.

Catacazy is now trying to defend himself by saying that, when Cass was Minister to England, he wrote letters and pamphlets against the right of search, then being discussed by the European powers. This has nothing to do with the case. Catacazy has been ordered home. Why don't he go? If he has got any defence to make, let him make it when he gets to St. Petersburg. We have had quite enough of Catacazy.

PERSONAL.

Count de Flavigny has done what there is hardly a precedent for, declined the Cross of the Legion of Honor. They have become too common.

—Parton tells us, in his sketch of Jefferson's college days, in the January *Atlantic*, how skilful the great Virginian was as a violin-player; and it is a fact that, when he came to Washington as President, he frequently carried his "fiddle" to the sociables of his friends.

—The office of lightkeeper at Black Rock, Conn., recently vacant by the death of the venerable Captain S. T. Moore, has been filled by the lighthouse board in accordance with the recommendation of Collector Northrup, by the appointment of Miss Moore, daughter of the previous incumbent. Miss Moore had fairly earned the office, having discharged its duties with fidelity for more than 18 years past. Her father, who was aged 98 years, was one of the oldest Federal office-holders in the country, having been first appointed in 1818.

—Mr. S. S. Packard has, for some years, held open a standing offer to educate gratuitously 50 women in his business college. He states that the result has been 200 applications, 30 trials, and 2 successes. The two who went through the course are now in excellent positions as bookkeepers, and earn good salaries. Mr. Packard sums up the general result of his experience in the statement that the trouble is not to find remunerative employment for competent women, but competent women for the remunerative employment.

—Since Satan was kicked out of Heaven, there hasn't been such an extraordinary tumble as this of James Hammond, Jr., in Providence. Being in the fourth story, and also intoxicated, he went over the railing and down a circular stairway of the Arnold Block, breaking a 2½-inch rail of iron by hitting it with his head, and smashing through a skylight into a tailor's shop. He was taken up senseless and carried home, when it turned out that he was not seriously hurt, only "a little sore."

—The Boston *Advertiser* has the following: "At the sale of the mills, machinery, water-power, and dwelling-houses of Edward S. Hall, at Millville, R. I., the property was bid off for $53,000, by A. T. Stewart, the New York millionaire, who had a claim (reported $95,000) upon the same. The remarkable conditions of the sale were: $15,000 in greenbacks within ten minutes of the sale. Now, nobody but A. T. Stewart (who made the conditions) happened to have $15,000 in greenbacks in his breeches' pocket; but there were present representatives of firms which count their millions, and who offered bank checks to any amount."

—The *Eastern Budget* says: "The withdrawal of Prince Metternich from the post of Austro-Hungarian Ambassador in Paris is in no way connected with the change which has taken place in the direction of the Foreign Office at Vienna. The cause of Prince Metternich's resignation is solely that the personal relations which he maintained under the Empire with many of Napoleon's most eminent statesmen, and the Imperial family itself, might place him in a false position toward the present Government of France, especially as the Bonapartist agitation in that country is crewing stronger. Under these circumstances, although the Prince has not given the slightest occasion for arousing the susceptibilities of the French Government, he has, in view of the good will with which it has uniformly treated him, considered it his duty to withdraw from his present post."

—The debate between M. Ernest Renan and Herr Strauss is not ended, it seems. The former has just replied to the letter which the latter published in the Augsburg *Gazette* in October, 1870, during the siege of Paris. M. Renan seems not to be altogether in good temper, and criticises quite severely the conduct of Strauss in publishing an open letter to himself without the letter of Renan which drew it out, when the *Journal des Debats* printed Strauss' former epistle in the midst of the greatest excitement against the Germans then prevailing in Paris. This is not all. Renan remarks that Strauss published the letters of the two in a *brochure* for the benefit of a hospital for wounded Germans. He says: "The work to which you have caused me to contribute is indeed a work of humanity, and if my wretched prose has been able to procure a few cigars for those who pillaged my little house at Sevres, I thank you for having given me an opportunity to conform my conduct to some of the best authenticated precepts of Jesus."

—The St. Louis *Republican* says: "We are apprised of the death, in California, of John Murray Morrison, a man of great influence and prominence there, and well known in this region. He was a son of Robt. F. Morrison, and brother of Colonel J. L. D. Morrison, and of Judge Robt. F. Morrison, of the Fourth District Court of San Francisco. He was born in Kaskaskia, Ill., in 1821; was raised there, read law and was admitted to practice before emigrating to California in 1849. In California he continued the practice of his profession until elevated to the bench of the Los Angeles district. He served during several terms in the Senate of California."

WASHINGTON.

The Erie Ring's Next Fight.

Sketch of the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad.

Review of the Broad-Gauge Experiment—Its Failure Here and Abroad—The Engineers Responsible for It.

The Solution: Take Up the Gauge of Erie.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.

As efforts are now on foot to recover the great Erie Railway from Fisk, Gould, and the sons of Belial, a statement may be made concerning it.

THE FOUR MAIN-STEM LINES.

The first railway ever completed between the East and the West was the Boston, Albany & Buffalo, in 1842. Nine years afterward, 1851, the Erie Railway was opened to Dunkirk. In 1853, the Baltimore & Ohio reached Wheeling; and, in 1854, the Pennsylvania Road attained Pittsburgh. These four are substantially all the main-stem highways between the Eastern and Middle States and the Great West to this date. Over no road were such congratulations offered as the Erie. It was the grandest conception, passed over the noblest sceneries, was broad-gauge, and was superbly engineered and mounted.

THE ATLANTIC & GREAT WESTERN.

The prolonged lines of the above main-stem railways were built during the seven or eight years following the opening of the Erie,—the Fort Wayne Road going through to Chicago in 1858.

The Erie's natural extension was what is called at the consolidation, the Atlantic & Great Western Railway, tapping the Erie at Salamanca, and sending one over to Cleveland, another to Dayton. Beyond these points the broad-gauge experiment practically ceases, and the mighty giant of Erie, which threatened to stretch its arms from St. Paul to New Orleans, has lived to have its broad rail taken up between St. Louis and Cincinnati, and has, also, of its own volition, given up the lease of the whole Great Western extension, and contents itself with being a New York State highway, paying New Jersey and Pennsylvania a fine for infringing State limits.

BROAD-GAUGE A DELUSION.

If these abandonments have arisen naturally, and are not impelled by Gould's prejudice against Ohio justice. Broad-gauge in this country is the way that leadeth to destruction. Yet it is by no means assured that other nations find experience to be the same. The whole of the vast series of India's railways is made 5 feet 6. The uniform gauge in Ireland is 5 feet 3, and it is preferred to the 4 feet 8½ gauge of England. The latter gauge was fixed by Stephenson, who found it to be the usual width of road-wagons adapted to the first mining tramways; and the whole of the English Great Western system adheres to the gauge of *seven* feet. Mr. Cobden, in 1845, moved the appointment of a commission to compel the Great Western to change its gauge, and bring its 274 miles of length into accommodation with the 1,900 miles of English narrow gauge, and the commission did so report, saying that the alteration would cost only one million of pounds sterling. The Great Western people, however, manipulated the Queen's Railway Board, and to this day our Erie system has an exceptional ally in England.

LOSSES OF BROAD-GAUGE.

The Great Western Road, whose mortgage-holders are now preparing to proceed against Erie, under the leadership of McHenry, Kennard, and others, is really only 425 miles long—the branches to Cincinnati and Cleveland being leased merely. In 1869, its total stock, bonds, and debt had attained the enormous proportions of $93,897,472. It was capitalized at $30,000,000, had $12,000,000 of foreign debt, a funded debt, with accumulated interest, of $38,000,000, and immense debentures. It was reported as earning in gross above $5,000,000 a year, or in net profits $1,700,000. But nearly $4,000,000 of the gross earnings were through freight, contingent on the Erie Road delivering it. It is now stated by Jay Gould that the Great Western's capital stock, controlled in London, is $70,000,000, bearing $5,000,000 interest, or twice the net earnings of the extension, and two-fifths more than the Erie's own earnings. Together, these roads represent $170,000,000 capital stock, according to Gould, equal to more than $10,000,000 annual interest, while their joint earnings do not net above $4,700,000. It would thus appear that the broad-gauge system has nearly $90,000,000 of debt, and loses steadily about $5,500,000 per annum. Two years ago the Fisk-Gould party issued $5,000,000 of "Narrow-gauge Road Sinking Fund Bonds," to produce a third rail from Chicago, and run Lake Shore rolling-stock over it.

HOW MUCH BROAD-GAUGE HAVE WE?

The total greatest extent of broad-gauge road ever existing in the country at one time was about 2,100 miles, now materially abbreviated. Add to this the costly folly of the Grand Trunk system of Canada—which is, in great part, of 5 feet 6 inches gauge—and the broad-gauge system on the continent has at one time risen to the proportions of more than 3,000 miles. At a cost of $30,000 per mile, this system has, therefore, involved an outlay of about $90,000,000 of legitimate money. Erie shares were quoted in New York, on Christmas, at 32 1-2; Ohio and Mississippi—this road just altered back from broad to narrow-gauge—had mounted to 45; while narrow-gauge stocks stood: Lake Shore at 92; New York Central at 94; Fort Wayne at 98.

It seems to be apparent that, notwithstanding the wild disorders of Erie management and the scarcely less wilful and violent maltreatment of the road by Vanderbilt and others, the whole broad-gauge plan was a mistake, for which the Brunels were responsible.

SKETCH OF THE INVENTORS OF BROAD-GAUGE.

The Brunels were French, engrafted upon English stock, and they took issue with the cool-headed Scotchman, Stephenson, upon the subject of gauge. The first Brunel, Sir Mark Isambard, was a Norman farmer's son, born near Rouen; and his son, Isambard Kingdom Brunel, was born at Portsmouth, but educated in France.

Sir Mark Brunel began his life as an engineer in the United States and the State of New York, being a refugee from the French Revolution. He surveyed the Champlain and Hudson Canal in 1799, and did a good deal of extravagant architectural modelling in New York city. His subsequent career in England was versatile, Frenchy, and, in much, foolish, till the time of his death, in 1849. He was eighteen years working the Thames Tunnel, that costly and inefficient show; he patented seamless shoes for the army, which cost more than better ones; he invented, among other things, a playing-card shuffler, and spent ten years in developing carbolic acid gas as a motive power, but was never able to adapt it to sufficiently inexpensive machinery. The younger Brunel, born of an English mother seven years after Sir Mark's return from America, built the Great Western, the first ship designed to cross the Atlantic; but the Liverpoolers beat her into New York with the Sirius, and took the bulk of the American trade from the people of Bristol, who had relied on Brunel. He afterwards built the Great Britain, the first ocean screw-steamer, and the Great Eastern, that mighty terror to its stockholders, which achieved some fame in telegraph-cable laying. His Hungerford bridge, also made much of, has since been taken down; and the Great Western Road of England, the whole of which he constructed, is the English Erie, stupendous to all but its capitalists. He died in 1859, a confident, over-gifted man, with more visions than reliable monuments. The Erie Railway was unfortunately impressed with his theories, and has proved, like any beautiful, brilliant, and badly-exampled creature, to be alternately the tyrant and victim, the seducer and the outraged, of different classes of possessors. Had the gauge and equipment of the road been remodelled ten years ago there would have been some economical possibilities for it at present.

WHAT WILL IT COST TO CHANGE GAUGE?

Starting out with visionary principles, the Erie Road is now possessed of an empire available only to thieves, and corrupting to the business character of the country. Thus always with false physical conceptions persisted in; moral injury, as well!

The weight of Erie rail is from 64 to 70 pounds per yard, 10 or 12 pounds heavier than Pennsylvania Railroad steel rails, and from 8 to 14 pounds heavier than Illinois Central. The Erie Road possesses more than 400 engines, and nearly 8,000 cars; its rail often rises to 75 pounds per yard. Its operating expenses are $3,000,000 more per annum than the Pennsylvania Road, which runs on faster time. It exists in a shape of gorgeous dilapidation, and gives extravagant comfort to passengers, counteracted by perpetual apprehensions of safety. The Grand Trunk Road has 235 engines and 4,500 cars, adapted to an approximatively exaggerated gauge. The Ohio & Mississippi, just altered from 6 feet, had to sacrifice or remodel 90 engines and 1,400 cars. The Atlantic & Great Western has 156 engines and 3,500 cars adapted to the 6-feet gauge; it is cut off at Dayton from connection with Cincinnati, save at the will of Erie; and, along its whole route from Dayton to Salamanca, there are only third-class cities, like Mansfield and Meadville. Yet, this road, suspended at vast expense between nothing, was once ambitious enough to lease the Catawissa Railroad as part of a grand plan to lay an independent line from the oil regions to New York, and it frightened the Pennsylvania Company into building the Sunbury & Erie Railroad. But for its heavy debt and responsibilities, this might be the solution of it: to adopt the narrow-gauge, connect at Corry with the Philadelphia & Erie, and run, by Williamsport, Milton, and Easton, to New York; yet, as the Pennsylvania Road has leased the Philadelphia & Erie for 999 years, and owns $750,000 stock in it, and, besides, has short connections of its own to Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis, the Great Western is thrown upon the mercies of its equally unfortunate and more guilty companion, the bedrabbled Erie. The Great Western Road is like Nancy Sikes: it is not educated for any better company than Bill's, and Bill Sikes Erie is certain to throttle it. Pity it we do; but, as Nancy Sikes remarked to Mr. Bromlow, "I am chained to my old life, and loathe and hate it now, but I cannot leave it. I must have gone too far to turn back."

So with the broad-gauge in morals and politics, and in civil service, in land-subsidies, in Indian frauds, in all forms of extravagance and error; "Things bad begun make bad themselves by ill."

ERIE PICTURES FLYING.

The line of the Erie Railway traverses the finest route for scenery, and the richest country for continued fertility, in the East. In Ohio it taps the celebrated Mahoning Coal Valley, which supplies the Western Reserve and the country at large between Toledo and Buffalo. It enters the exquisite landscapes of French Creek, in Pennsylvania; pierces, and, in fact, encloses, the oil region; and, for very long distances, borders the great lumber belt of the Upper Susquehanna. Excellent land for clearing and cultivation, as yet sparsely settled, may be developed by it around the headwaters of the Allegheny, settled now, in part, by Seneca Indians only. Its branches to Buffalo and Rochester permeate the noblest grain, orchard, and water-course scenery in North America; and its course by the foot of the Lakes of the Five Nations, down the Susquehanna and Delaware Plains, is like a gorgeous epic-reading. And yet it is doubtful if there be any way to make the Erie Railroad pay anybody, except by robbing it. It is always crowded with freight; it is an enterprising advertiser for passengers; the broad tread of its heavy trains, by night rushing past, awakens in the mind of the sleepy passenger apprehensions and visions as impressive as the achievements of the younger Brunel; and still the operators often go three months without pay; conductors grow surly, and brakesmen fall into sullen sleep on duty; and gangs of laborers strike. Litigation is perpetual, and, as Fisk says, "The lawyers lap up Erie money as kittens do milk." Enormous steamboats, filled with orchestras and decoying cyprians, run on the long ferry between New York and Fall River; and the offices of the railway are at once a theatre, an armory, a refuge from duns and honest creditors, and a place of assignation. Was anything ever known like this imperial route of profligacy, begun in the extravagant head of Brunel, and finding its terminus at present in the extravagant belly of Fisk. One foot and four inches make the difference between an interminable descent in bankruptcy and steady prosperity and confidence. The history of the Erie Road has been more calamitous than the burning of Chicago. It has swallowed up tens of millions, and sought to prove a bad theory good by expansion, like the protective theory in political economy, and has only enlarged and distributed ruin over a wider compass; it has, by its long series of misfortunes, become the protege of the vicious and imbecile; and now,

"WHAT WILL YOU DO WITH IT?"

The first thing to do is to put out its last debauchers, and send them to jail, along with Connolly and Tweed. Next, to ascertain, in the most definite manner, the pecuniary and business situation of those broad-gauge roads, and to see if it is possible ever to run them with profit commensurate with the discharge of their liabilities, and the maintenance of tolls equitable to people who have settled along their lines. If the principle is erroneous, persistence in it will be like the playing of keno: certain to clean one out if he plays long enough. To change the whole of the Ohio & Mississippi broad-gauge to narrow-gauge, in the month of October, took, if I read correctly, only twenty-four hours, and over a distance of 393 miles. In 1869, this road earned only $7,600,—or the income of a frugal private citizen,—upon a capitalization of $37,626,000, which should have produced, at 6 per cent, $2,250,000. The broad-gauge has disappeared west of Cincinnati; passengers run through from Baltimore to St. Louis in the same Pullman car, and hopefulness is already imparted to the enterprise. Finally, the Erie system must be readjusted upon some scale of compromise which will make it possible to run it as an honest business enterprise, without corrupt receivers, scrip-dividends, or a friendly judiciary. Overloaded with debt as at present, the Erie Road may possibly be brought out upon its vigorous constitution. The Atlantic & Great Western, in the hands of one of the most capable and least decisive engineers in the country, has the same problem before it, aggravated by having no terminal points. General McClellan, its President, is again in his favorite position, with a line of battle resting upon nothing, open at both flanks, and apparently relying upon government of some kind to come to his relief. It can't be McDowell on this occasion.

A NEW RAILROAD STATUTE.

Approach the subject as we may, it is the great question of highways; it is a Federal matter. This broad-gauge system concerns two States immensely, and the third State, Pennsylvania, but little. It is not a subject for government interference that the Erie Road, relying upon the shameless State institutions of New York, should break off the ends of its old colleague, and leave it suspended, so to speak, in the air; while, on the other hand, the Pennsylvania Railroad closes the way through its own State. And thus between $70,000,000 and $90,000,000 of home and foreign capital, helplessly imbedded in the Atlantic & Great Western Railway, finds no way to get out, through the conflict of local jurisdiction and the impotently scrupulous attitude of the government.

The constitution would appear to bear reference to the situation when it enjoins that "no State shall lay any duty of tonnage;" that "Congress shall have power to establish post roads;" and "to regulate commerce among the several States;" and that "the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States."

In Great Britain, the government early took a position of sovereign discretion concerning railways, by an act of Parliament passed in 1844, enabling the State to purchase all the railways at a price equal to twenty-five years of the divisible profits, taken at the average of the preceding three years. If such a law had existed here, the whole broad-gauge system could have been bought up for a few millions, because nobody has seen any profits to speak of. But Congress has no need to go so far. Some general acts, according free railway conditions upon equal terms through all the States, and preventing the tyranny of main-stems over their dependent branches and each other, will throw these questions out of Congress into the courts. GATH.

MISCELLANEOUS.

According to the New Orleans *Times*, that city "has been drained nearly dry for several day past by the tremendous demand for money to pay off the hands on the plantations. Several millions have gone into the country for this purpose. Planters find it absolutely necessary to square up for the holidays before making their new contracts. This requires, on the great majority of the plantations, a payment of half the wages of labor for the whole year. As many of the planters have not sold or shipped their crops, the banks and merchants have had to launch out pretty liberally."

—Clams, alive and healthy, have been dug out of the prairie one or two miles from Houston, Texas. They were found at a depth of several feet, and the Houston people wonder how they got there.

—Tobacco sales in Windsor and East Hartford, Conn., recently, have brought large prices. One lot of wrappers sold for 55 cents; another at 57; and a third for 60. The tobacco crop was much injured last year by the dry weather, and hence the high range of prices.

—A lady, wife of one of New York's "prominent" citizens, appeared recently at a ball with a neck-lace, ear-rings, and bracelets composed of ten and twenty-dollar gold pieces, fresh from the mint.

—A letter containing a $1,000 check, sent from Hartford to Norwich, and not received by its owner, after causing the postal authorities some anxiety, turns out to have been properly taken from the Norwich office by a young man living with the person to whom it was addressed, who put it in his overcoat pocket and then exchanged his coat at a clothing store for a better fitting garment. The letter was discovered, the other day, by a man who purchased the aforesaid overcoat, and honestly sent to its owner.

—The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* says that the remarkable occurrence of two deaths in the same house on the same night occurred recently in West Springfield. Both funerals were attended on the same day, by the same clergyman, at the same hour, the speaker standing in a hall between two parlors, and both processions formed at the same time, and wended their way to the same graveyard.

—The Salem *Gazette* for May 3, 1800, has the following notice: "Smoking Cigars—Public notice is once more given to all persons who are in the habit of smoking cigars in the evening that Constables have received positive orders to enter a complaint against any person who shall be found smoking cigars after sundown, as it is contrary to a law of the town, made for the purpose of preventing so dangerous a practice, and every person, without distinction, who shall be found violating the law will be prosecuted on the first complaint entered with the officer of police. (Signed) Nathan Waldo." In the same paper occurs the following obituary notice: "Died, in Scotland, J. Anderson, a tinker, aged 114 years. After carrying a budget more than a century, his mortal kettle was worn through, and death consigned him to the common crucible to be melted down, refined, and cast into a more worthy vessel by the Great Founder."

THE GRAND DUKE.

His Imperial Highness to Arrive this Evening at 7.

How He Will be Received and Amused During His Stay.

A Correspondent Suggests That the "Boys" be Given a Chance.

A meeting of the General Committee on the Reception of the Grand Duke Alexis was held at the office of Mayor Medill yesterday afternoon. There were present of the committee the following gentlemen: His Honor the Mayor, Lieutenant General Sheridan, Hon. C. B. Farwell, Hon. N. B. Judd, General J. D. Webster, Thomas Hoyne, Esq., Hon. William Bross, J. Y. Scammon, Perry H. Smith, George L. Dunlap, T. B. Blackstone, P. B. Chandler, C. H. McCormick, Hon. I. N. Arnold, John B. Sherman, S. H. McCrea, President McAvoy, of the Common Council, S. S. Hayes, ex-Mayor Rice, George M. Pullman, Alderman Schaffner, Charles L. Wilson, Potter Palmer, General Anson Stager, E. F. Runyan, A. C. Hesing.

Mayor Medill called the meeting to order, and requested Mr. McAvoy to act as Secretary. The Chair gave a brief statement of what had been done at previous meetings, and said that it remained with the present committee to fill out the reception programme.

Mr. Pullman stated that the Duke would remain in Chicago until Tuesday afternoon.

A despatch was read from H. E. Sargent, stating that the party would dine at 5 o'clock, on the train, and suggesting that the committee meet the Duke at Calumet, taking the train at 5:15 p. m. The Ducal party would arrive at 7 o'clock in the evening.

The Chair stated that, in order to limit the expenses as much as possible, it had been thought best for such members of the committee as had carriages, and could furnish them, to do so. Twelve carriages were offered forthwith—a sufficient number, it was considered.

The committee, previously announced, to proceed to Calumet and meet the Duke, was, on motion of Perry H. Smith, confirmed.

P. B. Chandler announced that the Union Stock Yards Company would provide for and lunch the party at the Transit House, free of charge.

Mr. Judd suggested that, after the Duke had been met on the train by the committee, and escorted to the hotel, the formal reception by the Mayor, supported by the General Committee, take place at the hotel on Saturday evening. This was put in the form of a motion, and adopted.

Mr. Scammon suggested that the Duke visit the Stock Yards on Monday, and in the afternoon or evening of that day let there be a general reception at the hotel. On Tuesday he should be shown the city, in order that he might see the city when wearing its customary aspect of business and bustle.

It was moved and carried that the party leave the hotel at 11 o'clock in the forenoon on Monday, to visit the Stock Yards, and packing houses, the lunch to occur at 2 o'clock.

Mr. Chandler said that arrangements had been made, whereby, the largest packing house in the world would be in full blast on Monday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

Mr. Pullman thought it would be better to show the Grand Duke around the city on Monday, including the burnt district, starting at 10 or 11 o'clock in the forenoon; have the reception in the evening; then visit the Stock Yards in carriages on Tuesday, and have his railway train in waiting at the Stock Yards, to convey him to Milwaukee.

The former motion, to visit the Stock Yards on Monday, was reconsidered on motion of Mr. Pullman.

Mr. Judd moved that the sub-committee, which meets the Duke on the train, confer with His Highness' party, and arrange, in accordance with their wishes, the programme for Monday, the committee to report to the General Committee on Saturday evening. The motion prevailed.

On motion, Geo. M. Pullman and N. B. Judd were added to the sub-committee.

Mr. P. H. Smith said he understood that the Ducal party had a specific time-table, by which they would leave for Milwaukee on Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, so that it would not be possible to visit the Stock Yards on Tuesday.

Mr. Hayes moved that the programme originally adopted—viz.: to visit the Stock Yards on Monday, and the burnt district on Tuesday—be finally decided upon, subject to such modifications as may be necessary after consultation with the Ducal party by the sub-committee. This motion was adopted.

On motion, the details were left with the Mayor and the President of the Common Council, with full power to act and appoint necessary sub-committees.

Mr. Bross moved that the expenses of the affair be assessed upon the members of the General Committee. This motion was adopted.

The meeting then adjourned.

AN APPEAL FOR ALEXIS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: As Alexis is about to visit us, remaining here a day or two, I have a suggestion to make in regard to his entertainment. Thus far during his American tour he has been the victim, at each place, of a score or so of eminently respectable old gentlemen who have put him through a course of strictly formal etiquette, made speeches at him, taken him into schoolhouses, nail factories, bridewells, ropewalks, homes for friendless, and to balls where they have fastened venerable old ladies upon him and insisted upon his dancing with them, and, in general, have compelled him to go through an endless round of tedious commonplaces, that young men care nothing for. If it were the Emperor of Russia, or the Duke's grandfather, such proceedings would be eminently in keeping with the strict proprieties old gentlemen should observe. But Alexis is a young fellow, full of life, and is off for a holiday, and why not let him have it while he is with us? Why not let the young men have charge of him, so that he can throw off the tiresome dignity and decorum he is bound to observe while in charge of the venerable old gentlemen composing the committee? They will undoubtedly give bonds to the Admiral to return him promptly, and that he shall do nothing worse than a flirtation or two in the avenue, a nice little game of euchre, a quiet sit down at Bach's, a drop in at the minstrels, an Elgin vaccination, and a 2:30 drive on the boulevard. Why pile so much senectitude on a young fellow who has got a chance away from the Czar, and undoubtedly wants to have a good time! Wouldn't it worry our excellent Mayor if he went to St. Petersburg to be placed in charge of a lot of young Russians, who would show him about town in a manner not corresponding with his age or dignity? Is it not equally ridiculous to put the Prince on a cold lunch and send him out to the Stock Yards in the company of such a venerable lot of respectability, and to oblige him to listen to solemn speeches on material resources, when he would give every kopeck in his pocket to get away and have a good time with the boys! JUVENIS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29, 1871.

THE TAX ON SUGARS.

Memorial to Congress from the Wholesale Grocers of Chicago Asking for a Uniform Rate of Duty on Sugars.

The following memorial to Congress from the wholesale grocers of Chicago was signed by nearly every firm in the trade:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

We, the subscribers, citizens of the United States, believing that the best interests of the government and people would be subserved by a modification of the existing tariff duties on imported sugars, do respectfully petition your honorable body to establish such specific and uniform rate of duty as in your wisdom may appear judicious.

Durands & Powers,	Burdon & Pierce,
Mead & Higgins,	Durands Bros. & Co.
Jas. Forsyth & Co.,	J. H. Dunham,
J. W. Stearns & Sons,	Reid, Murdoch, & Fischer,
Gould, Briggs & Co.,	E. M. Hall,
Wm. M. Hoyt & Co.,	Harmon, Messer & Co.,
Sprague, Warner & Co.,	W. J. Quan & Co.
McKindley, Gilchrist & Co.,	Granuis & Farwell,
Ingraham, Corbin & May,	C. H. Beckwith & Co.,
F. D. Cossitt & Co.,	W. F. Kellogg,
Geo. Rose & Co.,	Sayers, Gillmore & Co.,
Wells & Faulkner,	Day, Allen & Co.,
G. C. Cook & Co.,	Sibley & Endicott,
Gray Brothers,	N. Sherwood & Co.,
J. W. Doane & Co.,	Henry Schoellkopf & Bro.,
Franklin, MacVeagh & Co.,	Hatfield & Co.,
Farrington, Brewster & Co.,	C. W. Church & Co.,
Bliss, Moto & Co.,	A. H. Blackall,
	P. H. Willard & Co.,
	Smith Bros. & Co.

REAL ESTATE.

Instruments Filed for Record on Friday, December 29.

CITY PROPERTY.

Foster st, between Polk and Harrison sts, w f, 27x106 ft, dated Dec. 27; consideration, $2,060.

Twenty-fourth st, s e corner of Stewart av, n f, 36x125 feet, dated Dec. 23; consideration, $800.

Lot 5, in Block 10 of McReynolds' addition, dated Dec. 29; consideration, $245.

Lots 11 and 12 of Lot 2, of Block 38 of s w ¼ Sec. 21, 39, 14, dated Dec. 28; consideration, $1,000.

Lots 11 and 12 of Lot 2, Block 38 of s w ¼ Sec. 21, 39, 14, dated Dec. 29; consideration, $1,000.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Block 2 (except Boulevard) of Walker and Stinson's w ½ s w ¼ of Sec 2, 38, 14, dated June 21; consideration, $160,000.

S ½ of Lot 15, in Block 4 of Anna Price's n w ¼ of n w ¼ Sec 10, 38, 14, dated Dec. 28; consideration, $1,300.

WEST OF CITY LIMITS.

The 225 feet west of Humboldt Boulevard, and south of Palmer place, in n w ¼ Sec. 36, 40, 13, dated Sept. 15; consideration, $5,600.

FASHIONABLE WEDDING.

Nuptials of Mr. Eugene Beaver and Miss Marian Larmon.

There must be marrying and giving in marriage, no matter what calamities fall upon our devoted city. Hymen, like death, has all seasons for his own. On Thursday last Mr. Eugene Beaver was solemnly wedded to Miss Marian Larmon, daughter of Mr. P. Larmon, one of the prominent capitalists of the city. The ceremony took place at the First Baptist Church on Wabash avenue, at 4½ o'clock in the afternoon, Rev. Jesse B. Thomas of the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church, officiating, assisted by the Rev. Mr. McChesney.

A large audience, consisting of the better class of people of that portion of the city, were in attendance. The bridal party was punctual, and at the appointed moment swept up the aisle of the church to the chancel, the observed of all observers. The bridemaids were Miss Virginia Clayton and Miss Lizzie Montgomery. They are both brunettes, and were dressed simply in white tarleton, which set off their complexions to excellent advantage. The jewels of Miss Clayton were of coral; those of Miss Montgomery of plain gold. The groomsmen were Mr. Millard and Mr. [illegible].

The charming bride was dressed in a costly *gros grain* silk, cut *en train*, the skirt being without ornament. The corsage was cut plain and pointed. The sleeves were trimmed with point *applique* lace. The coiffure was a la Pompadour, with the addition of Parisian [illegible]. The jewels consisted of a full set of elegant pearls. [illegible] bertha fitly completed a most recherche toilet. The bridegroom wore the traditional dress suit, which admits of little variety, and demands no special description.

The service was simple, using nothing out of the plain Protestant mode, except the ring. The remarks of Mr. Thomas were happy, and the prayer of Mr. McChesney touching and appropriate. The organ was played in an admirable manner by Mr. Havens, the organist, Mendelssohn's grand Wedding March being the principal selection.

A reception was held at the house of the bride's parents, No. 507½ Michigan avenue, in the evening, at which a large number of friends and relatives of both families were present. The bridal presents in silver and gold were numerous and very costly. The supper was admirable. [illegible] who had been married many years ago, and [illegible] whom this novelty had considerably worn off, left early, and the remaining hours were whiled away in music and dance.

The bridal party left the city last evening on an extensive wedding tour, followed by the good wishes of their large circle of friends.

THE CONFLICT COMMENCED.

John Summerfield's Right to Sit as Police Magistrate Contested.

The Question Argued before Judge Rogers Yesterday.

A Decision to be Rendered in a Few Days.

The question of the legal right of John Summerfield, to act as a Justice of the Peace *for ever*, came before Judge Rogers yesterday, on questions involved upon a writ of *habeas corpus*, sued out by Amanda B. Thompson, held in the custody of the Sheriff, in the common jail, upon a mittimus signed by John Summerfield, as Justice of the Peace, on the 28th day of December, instant. The prisoner, who is charged upon the oath of one Olaf Nelson, with larceny, claims that, at the date when the mittimus issued, Summerfield was no officer.

The writ was issued by Judge Farwell.

For the relator there appeared Mr. Forsythe and ex-Alderman Montgomery. For the respondent, and, therefore, for Mr. Summerfield, Judge Beckwith.

The return of the Sheriff was that he holds the petitioner by virtue of a warrant set forth.

It was agreed, as a statement of facts of the case, that John Summerfield, the committing magistrate, was heretofore regularly elected and commissioned a Police Magistrate of the city; that Summerfield was not appointed a Justice of the Peace by the Governor, under the new constitution; that at the last [illegible] election he was elected Police Magistrate, the votes were duly canvassed and declared; he has taken the oath of office and given bond, and these facts have been transmitted to the Governor of the State, who has refused to issue a commission to him; that the Common Council has designated him to act in that capacity.

The questions raised upon this state of facts were, whether Summerfield is an officer, and as to the form of the mittimus.

On the part of the relator, it was contended that the terms "Justice of the Peace" and "Police Magistrate" are synonymous, and that by the constitution of 1870 all Justices of the Peace of Chicago shall be appointed by the Governor, upon a recommendation of a majority of the Judges, and commissioned by the Governor, so that Summerfield, not being a Justice of the Peace, he is incompetent to hold the office of Police Magistrate, his term of office having expired.

On the part of the respondent, it was stated that the questions are, was there at the time the mittimus issued such an officer as Police Magistrate? Before the adoption of the constitution of 1870, there were recognized two classes of minor judicial officers—Justices of the Peace and Police Magistrates—the offices being distinct, but with co-ordinate jurisdiction. When the convention met to recreate the fundamental law, this distinction existed, wherefore it was to be decided whether the framers of the constitution intended to abolish the latter office. By Article 6, Section 1, of the New Constitution, the judicial power of the State, except where otherwise provided, was vested in one Supreme Court, Circuit Court, Justices of the Peace, Police Magistrates, and in such courts as may be created by law for cities and incorporated towns. The two offices were thus, for the State generally, recognized as distinct, which is further shown by the provision that the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace and Police Magistrates shall be uniform. Undoubtedly then both classes of officers were to continue, excepting where an exception was made. If any change from this system was made, it was only as to Cook County. By Section 28, of the same article of the Constitution, it was provided that Justices of the Peace for the city of Chicago shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the consent of the Senate, and only upon the recommendation of a majority of the Judges of Courts of Record of Cook County, but by *proviso*, that existing Justices of the Peace and Police Magistrates may hold their offices until the expiration of their respective terms. The only other clause affecting the case, is that of the schedule continuing in force all laws not inconsistent with the New Constitution. The question then arises, did the [illegible] that existing Justices of the Peace and Police Magistrates may hold over until the expiration of their respective terms abolish the office of Police Magistrates in Cook County, the office being still recognized throughout the State. As to the matter of commission not issuing from the Governor, it was argued that the commission is but the evidence that the office is held by the party designated, and not a necessity to enable the party to exercise its franchises or perform its duties; the clause is merely directory to the Governor, and his omission to issue the evidence of position will not defeat the tenure of the office.

The court would not undertake to decide the question at once, as it involved serious questions. As to the relator, if the court should be of the opinion that she is illegally held, she ought to be discharged as soon as possible; if there had been no pretence made here that she was not guilty of the offence charged, whether the court would presume, at least, *prima facie*, that there was enough to hold her, etc., and he might feel it his duty to remand her until the case could be investigated. In other words, it was no hardship to hold over the case a day or two, as no question was made of that sort; besides which it was a bailable offence, and if the party was prepared to give bail she could go out on bail. The Court had read some newspaper discussion of the questions involved, and had held some little [illegible] talks about the questions, but had not made up his mind at all, and he considered it due to the incumbents of the office of Police Magistrate and the public that no hasty decision be rendered.

WHAT THE GOVERNOR SAYS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 29.—Some days ago the County Clerk of Cook County sent to the Secretary of State certificates of the election of John Summerfield, William H. Stickney, and [illegible] Sherlock as Police Magistrates of the city of Chicago. The Secretary of State decided that no commissions could issue to such officers in Chicago for the reason of the provisions of Section 28, Article 6, of the constitution. The matter was referred to the Governor, who to-day instructed the Secretary of State not to issue the commissions, the office of Police Magistrate in the city having expired with the term of [illegible] under the provisions of the old constitution and laws of the State in effect at that time.

Revival of an Important Branch of Industry.

Before the great fire of Oct. 8 and 9, the manufacture and sale of billiard tables, [illegible] etc., had grown to be an important branch of industry and commerce in Chicago, [illegible] mous amount of capital being invested [illegible] and several hundred skilled mechanics employed. In the front rank of the billiard table manufacturers stood Emanuel [Bruns]wick, whose high business [illegible] and fine personal qualities, [illegible] with a close practical experience [illegible] ly twenty years in that line of [illegible] ing, had gained for him a success and [illegible] which were the envy of his competitors. [illegible] had, before the fire, succeeded in establishing at No. 13 LaSalle street, one of the most [illegible] and extensive establishments of the kind in America, and had built up a [illegible] and rapidly increasing trade. [illegible] could justly lay claim to the credit of producing the handsomest, most highly [illegible] and best constructed billiard table in [illegible] and the E. Brunswick cushion, though it had been before the public but a short time, had grown into great favor with billiard experts and [illegible]. The great fire took him with the rest, and [the de]struction was absolute, including a vast amount of lumber, material, stock awaiting shipment, [illegible]. With characteristic energy, Mr. Brunswick [in a few] days succeeded in leasing a suitable building, 1015 State street, the old Chicago Medical College building, near Twenty-second street—and in [or]ganizing his large force of mechanics, and [procur]ing a splendid stock of working material, [he] was the first of the Chicago billiard table manufacturers to resume operations after the fire, and is now in better shape than ever before. [He has] brought out some new and exquisite designs [in the] ornamentation of billiard tables; has on hand a fine stock of his celebrated Carom [illegible] has line of cloth imported by himself, which he can offer at low figures, and is fully prepared to furnish balls, cues, tips, chalk, etc., at the [most] satisfactory rates. His old patrons will be glad to learn that he is now ready to resume the pleasant relations interrupted by the fire.

—A number of the capitalists of Northern Lancashire, associated with whom are the Duke of Buccleuch and the Duke of Devonshire, have undertaken the formidable task of building up a port destined to be a rival of Liverpool. The port destined for this co-operation is [illegible] lucky port that has secured their [illegible] Barrow-in-Furness, in North Lancashire. It already is not unknown to the mercantile world in connection with its famous Bessemer Steel Works, which yield a profit of [illegible]. There has also been erected [illegible] recently, magnificent jute works [illegible] these manufactories belong to the [illegible] of the new port. They have already [illegible] mined to start a new line of steamers to Canada and the United States. [illegible] proposed to [illegible] the Allan line or the [illegible] [illegible] line, but [illegible] Robert Duncan & Co., of Port Glasgow, [illegible] a contract to construct a fleet of modern steamers of the very largest kind. At present Barrow is suitable for a great commercial port, for [illegible] it has docks and many other works [illegible] able to the order and safety of a great steamship line. But that these will shortly be [illegible] of [the] grandest scale is not to be doubted by [those] who have heard what has already been [illegible] there. As an evidence of [illegible] things are managed there, it [illegible] that while the largest steam crane in Liverpool [illegible] raises but 30 tons, that in Barrow will raise 100 tons.

[FINANCIAL] AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 29.

[illegible] the immediate cause of the rise in gold [illegible] yesterday, in the price of sterling [illegible] which makes a prospect of large [illegible] specie, and also lends probability to [illegible] that Mr. Boutwell has found it necessary [to] negotiate for a very large amount of bills [illegible] on Europe to redeem the "called" [illegible] of 1862, which it is found are nearly all [illegible]. It is a common notion that heavy [illegible] of gold by the Treasury depress [illegible], but this can only happen under [illegible] circumstances. The New York banks [illegible] average, over one-third of their reserve [illegible], but the amount fluctuates very [illegible] the amount of gold held by them [illegible] is to their advantage that the price [illegible], and the probabilities are that [illegible] to make it do so whenever the [illegible] are favorable. About November 1, [illegible] banks held about $11,000,000 of gold [illegible] about $27,000,000. Having thus filled [illegible] gold at about 109, and possibly foreign [illegible] extent, the Secretary's necessity [illegible] exchange, and the consequent [illegible] of gold, they are assisting the [illegible] speculation. If there was no [illegible] of the exchanges by Mr. Boutwell's [illegible] the natural tendency of the price of [illegible] to decline during the season that [illegible] of cotton and other products are [illegible] has been the experience of former [illegible] that the $80,000,000 of 5-20s of 1862 [illegible] redemption, in addition to the [illegible] on December 1, will probably [illegible] the transfer of a large amount [illegible] of government funds to [illegible] just the same for the time [illegible] increase of that much in the adverse [illegible] foreign trade against us. This, however, [illegible] of those temporary fluctuations in the [illegible] which do not indicate any change in [illegible] credit as represented in its obligations [illegible] which circulate as money. For three [illegible] average price of gold has declined, and [illegible] no financial crisis in Europe, which [illegible] a decline in the price of our bonds, [illegible] in this country to diminish the volume [illegible] the consequent use for greenbacks as [illegible] is no reason why the average price [illegible] 1872 should not be lower than in 1871. [illegible] price for 1868 was 139¾, for 1869 it was [illegible], 1870 it was 114¾, and for the year 1871 [illegible] than 112. In view of those figures and [illegible] probable that the average for 1872 [illegible] than 110.

[illegible] prominent features of finances, generally [illegible] the rise in gold above referred to, and [illegible] railway stocks. The advance in stocks [illegible] the fact that all the roads are doing [illegible] business, particularly the Western roads, [illegible] upon the belief that money will be [illegible] abundant next month, after the interest [illegible] disbursements. There is a pool [illegible], another in Wabash, and one brewing [illegible] and another in Rock Island. [illegible] money market business continues [illegible]. The country banks are still moving [their] funds to New York, as is shown by [illegible] remittances from here to that city. [illegible] currency coming in from the country [illegible] being sent out, and, notwithstanding [the] demand for money here, the prospect [illegible] market will not be any closer for the [illegible] ten days than at present.

[illegible] continues firm at par for sales between [illegible]. At the counter, bankers sell at par [illegible] discount.

[illegible] for buying and selling government [illegible] stocks in this market this afternoon [illegible] by Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean:

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 29.

[illegible]

[illegible] AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 29.

The immediate cause of the rise in gold yesterday, in the price of sterling [illegible], which makes a prospect of large [illegible] and also lends probability to [illegible] Mr. Boutwell has found it necessary [illegible] for a very large amount of bills [illegible] Europe to redeem the "called" [illegible], which it is found are nearly all [illegible]. It is a common notion that heavy [illegible] of gold by the Treasury depress [illegible], but this can only happen under [illegible]stances. The New York banks [illegible] average, over one-third of their re[illegible], but the amount fluctuates very [illegible] the amount of gold held by them [illegible] their advantage that the price [illegible], and the probabilities are that [illegible] to make it do so whenever the [illegible] favorable. About November 1, [illegible] banks held about $13,000,000 of gold [illegible] about $7,000,000. Having thus fill[illegible] at about 109, and possibly fore[illegible] the Secretary's necessity [illegible] exchange, and the consequent [illegible] gold, they are assisting the [illegible] speculation. If there was no [illegible] of the exchanges by Mr. Boutwell's [illegible] natural tendency of the price of [illegible] decline during the season that [illegible] and other products are [illegible] been the experience of former [illegible] that the $50,000,000 of 5-20s of 1862 [illegible] for redemption, in addition to the [illegible] on December 1, will proba[illegible] the transfer of a large amount [illegible] of government funds to [illegible] just the same for the time [illegible] of that much in the adverse [illegible] trade against us. This, how[illegible] temporary fluctuations in the [illegible] not indicate any change in [illegible] represented in its obli[illegible] money. For three [illegible] price of gold has declined, and [illegible] financial crisis in Europe, which [illegible] decline in the price of our bonds, [illegible] to diminish the volume [illegible] consequent use for greenbacks as [illegible] reason why the average price [illegible] lower than in 1871. [illegible] for 1869 was 133, for 1870 it was [illegible] and for the year 1871 [illegible]. In view of these figures and [illegible] that the average for 1872 [illegible].

[illegible] features of finances, gener[illegible] gold above referred to, and [illegible]. The advance in stocks [illegible] fact that all the roads are doing [illegible] particularly the Western roads, [illegible] the belief that money will be [illegible] next month, after the inter[illegible] disbursements. There is a pool [illegible] in Wabash, and one brew[illegible] another in Rock Island. [illegible] market business continues [illegible] country banks are still moving [illegible] to New York, as is shown by [illegible] remittances from here to that city. [illegible] currency coming in from the coun[illegible] out, and, notwithstanding [illegible] money here, the prospect [illegible] will not be any closer for the [illegible] than at present.

[illegible] firm at par for sales be[illegible]. At the counter, bankers sell at par [illegible] discount.

[illegible] buying and selling government [illegible] in this market this after[illegible] by Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean:

	Buying.	Selling.
[illegible]	117 3-4	118
[illegible]	109 3-4	110 5-8
[illegible]	108 7-8	
[illegible]	109 1-2	109 3-4
[illegible]	111 1-2	111 3-4
[illegible]	111 3-4	114 3-4
[illegible] and July	114 3-4	116
[illegible] and July		116 1-4
[illegible]	109 1-4	
[illegible]	109 3-4	110
[illegible]	114 3-4	115
[illegible]		100ain
[illegible]		100
[illegible]		109 1-2
[illegible]	109 3-8	110 1-2
[illegible]		108 7-8
[illegible]	175	185
[illegible]	122	142
[illegible] Land Scrip		175—178

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 29.

[illegible] were the receipts and shipments [illegible] this port during the past twenty-[illegible] as reported, with the corre[illegible] one year ago:

	Receipts. 1871.	1870.	Shipments. 1871.	1870.
[illegible]	3,351	2,815	1,425	2,031
[illegible]	10,161	21,072	1,067	350
[illegible]	119,383	74,699	12,318	6,241
[illegible]	15,085	6,596	4,635	1,855
[illegible]	7,430	1,445		
[illegible]	5,768		8,377	6,985
[illegible]	55,953	9,369		24,300
[illegible]		21,000		
[illegible]	81,321	12,790		31,022
[illegible]	[illegible]		1130,830	631,869
[illegible]			62	190
[illegible]	1,594	167	1,370	801
[illegible]	16,500	38,290	672,550	379,287
[illegible]	16,910	2,170	3,900	
[illegible]	5,883	24,120	16,081	5,600
[illegible]	1,667	2,981	1,394	2,980
[illegible]	5,777	15,276	836	3,537
[illegible]	1,348	702	399	318
[illegible]	104,620	71,141	20,605	152,386
[illegible]	251	400	196	532
[illegible]	260	40	35,871	
[illegible]	1,400			
[illegible]	713	85	429	739
[illegible]		790	161	261
[illegible]				81
[illegible]	79		1,208	1,812

[illegible] yesterday for city consumption: [illegible] cars oats; 263 bu oats; 1,445 bu [illegible].

[illegible] grain has been inspected into [illegible] o'clock this morning: 24 cars [illegible] corn; 37 cars oats; 5 cars rye; [illegible] total, 140 cars, or 142,000 bu.

[illegible] offered yesterday was adopted [illegible] several amendments. The board de[illegible] more regular on all transactions [illegible] after the 1st of January, 1872, all [illegible] stored in cribs adjacent to the [illegible] that such grain shall be sub[illegible] rates of storage and insurance [illegible] in elevators. It was also re[illegible] such other structures erected, in [illegible] now existing, shall be ap[illegible] Board of Trade Grain Inspection [illegible] receipts in those cribs are re[illegible] on contracts.

[illegible] little more activity in produce cir[illegible] the leading markets were firm, [illegible] improvement in prices. Re[illegible] liberal, and storage room for [illegible] Even the additions now made [illegible] within a month, if our stocks in [illegible] at the same rate in January as in [illegible] is probable, however, that a suf[illegible] storage room will be found to [illegible] all the grain sent here this winter. [illegible] was dull and nominally easier, be[illegible] with no buyers. The market [illegible] about 88c at the close.

[illegible] were moderately active, and [illegible] owing to the advance in live, [illegible] the principal buyers, as the figures [illegible] offer an inducement to shippers [illegible] Early sales were made at $5.09 [illegible] market closed at $5.05a5.10, the [illegible] heavy weights. Sales include [illegible].

[illegible] stronger, but less active. The [illegible] continue light, and this fact [illegible] advance this morning of 10c [illegible] holders of product firmer [illegible] while buyers were rather timid [illegible] upward movement. Hence [illegible] pork only averaged about 5c [illegible]. Lard was firm at the improve[illegible]. Meats were in better [illegible] green were freely offered at out[illegible] but boxed, for the English mar[illegible] difficult to obtain, and were quoted [illegible] packers did not seem anxious to [illegible] them professing the belief that live [illegible] be ere long, which must cause a [illegible] advance in product. Others, [illegible] that after the holidays they will [illegible] they want, and that it will then [illegible] sustain present quotations. The [illegible] at the following range of quo[illegible] pork, cash or seller the month, [illegible] seller January, $13.35; do seller [illegible]; do seller March, $13.90; [illegible] $14.20. Lard, cash or seller [illegible]; do seller January, [illegible]; do [illegible]; do seller March, [illegible] at [illegible] for shoulders, [illegible] for short clear; and [illegible] for hams. Dry [illegible] at [illegible] for shoulders; [illegible] for rough [illegible] for short ribs; [illegible] for short clear, [illegible] higher than the above quota[illegible]. Boxed Cumberlands, [illegible]. [illegible] hams, [illegible]. Mess beef, $9.00[illegible]; [illegible] beef, $10.00; city tallow, [illegible] reported of 1,300 brls mess pork at [illegible] do, seller January, at $13.35; 500 [illegible] brls do, seller last half Jan[illegible]; 1,250 brls do, seller February, at [illegible] do at $13.65; 1,250 brls do, seller [illegible]; 250 brls do at $13.85; 250 tcs [illegible] do, seller January, at [illegible]; 500 [illegible] March, at [illegible]; 120,000 lbs green [illegible]; 1,000 pcs and 20,000 lbs do at [illegible]; [illegible] per do at [illegible]; 50,000 lbs [illegible] per do at [illegible]; 50,000 lbs do at [illegible]; 100,000 lbs rough sides, [illegible] at [illegible]; [illegible] Peoria at [illegible]; 40,000 lbs green [illegible]; 30,000 lbs do (Peoria) at [illegible]; 100, [illegible]; 400 boxes long clear at [illegible]; [illegible] clear at [illegible]; 30,000 lbs green [illegible] pickled hams at [illegible].

[illegible] little better than nomi[illegible] quotations. There were a few bids [illegible] Southern trade, but little [illegible] stocks are said to be nearly used [illegible] demand was nil. Sales were re[illegible] white winter extras at $8.35; 85 [illegible] red winter extras at $7.50; [illegible] on private terms; 100 brls [illegible] spring superfine at [illegible] brls red wheat flour at $6.50; 20 brls do [illegible] brls. Also 20 tons bran at [illegible] tons middlings at $15.00 de[illegible].

[illegible] quiet and very steady at yesterday's [illegible] variation in prices being only about [illegible] the entire session. There was no [illegible] New York advices. The [illegible] entirely speculative, and [illegible] the settlement of options. The [illegible] market was very light. Seller Jan[illegible] $1.18, and closed at $1.18½. No. 1 spring [illegible] steady at $1.18½. Seller last half Jan[illegible]; seller February, at $1.21 [illegible] seller March, at $1.23½. Cash sales [illegible] 5,000 bu No. 2 spring, at $1.18½; [illegible] bu No. 3 spring, at [illegible] rejected spring, at $1.01. Total, [illegible].

[illegible] good demand, and rather irregular, [illegible] prices. Cash corn was in good de[illegible] opening at 40c, and closing [illegible] for January were in fair [illegible] short interest, at 40½@40¾c. Other [illegible] not so much wanted, and were [illegible] Seller February sold at 41½@[illegible] April at [illegible]. Seller May was [illegible]. New York was reported [illegible] of cash corn were more willing [illegible] than heretofore, crib receipts having [illegible] regular. Cash sales were reported [illegible] at 40c; 76,800 bu do at 40½c; [illegible] bu rejected at 38c; 400 bu [illegible] at 37½c; 1,200 bu ears at 41c [illegible] 126,600 bu.

[illegible] again easier, though report[illegible] New York. There was practically no [illegible] for a few car lots by local dealers, [illegible] at 31½c. Seller January was [illegible] and seller February at 31½c. [illegible] reported of 5,000 bu at 31½c; 10,200 [illegible] rejected at 29c; 600 bu do at 29c.

[illegible] and steady, offerings being light. [illegible] of 1,300 bu No. 2 at 63c; 800 bu do at 62½c; 200 bu rejected at 55c. Total, 2,200 bu. For seller last half January 63½c was bid and 64c asked.

Barley was in better demand on No. 2, and 1@1½c higher, closing at 61½c. Other grades neglected and unchanged at 48c for No. 3 and 40c for rejected. Seller January sold at 61½c, and seller February at 63c. Cash sales were reported of 3,600 bu No. 2 at 61½c; 800 bu do at 61¼c; 1,600 bu do at 61c; 1,600 bu by sample at 73c; 400 bu do at 70c; 400 bu do at 55c. Total, 8,400 bu.

LATER.

In the afternoon the leading grain markets were stronger. Liverpool was reported stronger on wheat, which fact brought a good demand; the market closed at $1.18 1-2a1.18 3-4 seller, January; $1 20 5-8a1.20 3-4, seller last half; and $1.21 7-8a1.22 for seller, February. Corn was firmer; closing at 40 3-8 cash; 40 1-2 sellers January; and 41 1-2 seller, February.

Chicago Daily Market.

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 29.

BUTTER—Trading in this department was light to-day, the demand being mainly confined to the better qualities, for home consumption. Shippers and speculators were doing little, and sales of low grades were extremely slow. We quote prices steady, as follows: Choice dairy, 20@25c; fair to good tub and firkin, 14@17c; common grades, 8@12c.

BAGGING—Burlaps and gunnies are meeting with a steady, fair demand, but for other goods in this line the inquiry is of a very limited character. Prices are firm, as follows: Stark, 36c; Ontario, 35½c; Lewiston, 34c; Philadelphia, 35c; American, 31½c; Minnesota, 30c; burlaps, bags 21 1-2@22c; gunnies, single, 18@19c; do double, 28c; wool sacks, 68@70c.

BUILDING MATERIAL—Increased activity was noted in this market, the weather being more favorable for building operations, and prices were again quoted firm. We repeat our list: Stucco, $2.75@3.00; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.25; cement, $1.75; Rosendale cement, $3.00@3.25; marble dust, $3.00; lime in bulk, $1.25; white sand, per brl, $3.00@3.25; plastering hair, per bu, 35@40c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick, $12.00@13.00; fire clay, $4.00@5.00 per brl.

BEANS—At the recent decline there is an active demand, and prices are firm. There is an ample supply, at $1.75@2.25 for common to good medium, and at $2.35@2.50 for navies.

BROOM CORN—Is still dull. We quote: Poor brush, $80.00a100.00 per ton; medium do, at $120.00a140.00; very choice at $150.00a160.00; and choice burl, $150.00a200.00.

COOPERAGE—The market is active but again easier. We quote: Pork brls, $2.10a2.30; lard tcs, $2.25a2.40 for wood, and $2.00a2.10 for iron hooped packages; whiskey brls, $2.00a2.10; flour brls, 50a55c. Staves and headings at $15.00a18.00 for pork, and $24.00a25.00 per m for whiskey brls and tcs.

CHEESE—Nothing new was reported in connection with this market. Only a moderate demand exists, and values remain steady and unchanged. We quote: New York factory, genuine, 15 1-2a16c; do imitation, 14 1-2a15c; Western factory, 13a15c; Ohio factory, 14a15c.

COAL—Was in moderate demand, and the annexed quotations were generally adhered to: Lehigh, prepared, $12.00a13.00; Lackawanna, $11.00a12.00; Erie, 10.00; Briar Hill, $10.00; Walnut Hill, $10.00; Indiana, $8.00; Blossburg, $8.50; Wilmington, $6.00.

EGGS—Were more plenty, and prices were easier. There was a fair local demand, and some inquiry for shipment at 30a31c for fresh, and at 20a24c for preserved.

FRUITS—DRIED—This market was quoted quiet to-day, and the feeling was less buoyant. This was especially noticeable in domestic varieties, for which there is at present very little demand. We repeat our list as follows: Dates, 9 1-2a10c; figs, drums, 18a20c; figs, box, 20a22c; Turkey prunes, 8a10c; Turkey prunes, new, 12 1-2a13c; French do, 14a15c; raisins, old, $3.00a3.10; do new, $3.85a4.00; blackberries, 15 1-2a16 1-2c; pitted cherries, 38a40c; peaches, pared, 23a24c; peaches, halves, 9a10c; do quarters, 7 3-4a8 1-4c; currants, 10 1-2a11 1-2c; apples, new, Southern, 8a9c; do new Western, 9a10c; do new Michigan, 10a11c.

FISH—Trade continues dull at about former rates. There is a liberal supply of salt-water descriptions, but of lake fish the stocks are short. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, $5.00a5.25; No. 2, $4.75a5.00; trout, $4.50a4.75; No. 1 shore mackerel, $10.00a10.25; No. 1 bay, $8.50a9.00; No. 2 shore mackerel, $8.00; No. 2 bay mackerel, $7.00a7.50; No. 1 shore kits, $2.00a2.10; No. 1 bay, $1.50a1.60; family kits, $1.10a1.15; bank cod, $6.00a6.50; George's cod, $7.00a7.50; box herring, No. 1, 40a45c; box herring, scaled, 45a50c; California salmon, half brl, $10.50a11.00.

GREEN FRUITS—The general market is dull. Choice sound apples are scarce and firm, but common lots are plenty, and sell slowly at inside to medium figures. Cranberries are firm. We quote: Apples from store, $2.25a4.00; cranberries, $9.00a11.00 for wild, and $12.00a14.00 for cultivated. Lemons, $5.50a7.00; oranges, Valencia, per case, $13.00a14.00.

GROCERIES—Only a small demand existed for groceries, and the general market was less buoyant, though there was no perceptible change in values. The stocks, both of staple and fancy goods, are light, but are sufficient to meet present requirements. We quote:

CANDLES—Star, 10a10 1-2c.

COFFEES—Prime Rio coffee, 21a22c; choice do, 22a22c; O. G. Java, 30a33c; Singapore, 25 1-2a28 1-2c; Costa Rica, 24 1-2a25 1-2c; Maracaibo, 23a24c.

RICE—Rangoon, 7 1-2a7 3-4c; Carolina, 8a9 1-4c.

SUGARS—Hard sugars, 13 1-8a13 1-4c; A sugar, 12 3-8a12 1-2c; B do, 12 1-4a12 3-8c; XC do, 12 1-8a12 1-4c; C do, 12a12 1-8c; choice brown, 10 3-8a11 1-4c; fair do, 10a10 1-2c; New Orleans, 9 3-4a11 1-4c; molasses do, 9a10c.

SYRUPS—Diamond, $1.25a1.30; common molasses, 30a35c; Porto Rico molasses, 45a50c; good sugar-house syrup, 40a50c; extra, 60a65c; choice silver drips, extra fine, 80a85c; New Orleans, 65a70c.

SPICES—Allspice, 14a15c; cloves, 18a19c; cassia, 40a45c; pepper, 22a23c; nutmegs, $1.20a1.25.

SOAPS—French mottled, 8 3-4a9c; standard 6 1-4a6 3-4c; German mottled, 7 1-4a7 3-4c; erasive, 5 3-4a6c; brown Windsor, 8 1-2a8 3-4c; palm, 4 a 4 1-2c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9 3-4a10c; corn, 10a10 1-2c; laundry, 6 1-2a 7c; common 5a5 1-4c.

HAY—Remains quiet and steady at about previous rates. We continue to quote:—On track—Timothy, beater pressed, $12.50a13.00; do loose pressed, $13.50a14.00; prairie, pressed, $9.50a11.00. On wagon—Timothy, loose, $12.00a13.00; prairie, loose, $9.00a10.00. For delivery of pressed hay, $1.50a1.60, according to distance.

HIDES—The easy feeling noted in the hide market for several days past is still prevalent, but as yet there is no material decline, sales making at the following prices:—Green salted cured, light, 11 1-2c; do heavy, 10 1-2c; part cured 10a11c; green frozen, 9a9 1-2c; murrain kip, 11 1-2c; veal kip, 14c; green calf, 17c; dry kip, 22c; deacons, 50a60c; scored, cut or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price.

IRON AND STEEL—Remain firm at the prices given below:

Bar iron	5 a 5 1-4c
Horse-shoe iron	6 a 6 1-2c
Heavy band	5 1-2a 6 1-4c
Hoop and light band	5 1-4a 6 1-2c
Oval	5 a 6 1-2c
Round and square	5 a 5 1-4c
Half oval and half round	6 a 7 c
Russia iron, perfect	20 c
Russia No. 1, stained	18 c
Sheet iron, Juniata	9 1-2a10 1-2c
Sheet iron, common	5 1-2a 6 1-4c
Sheet iron, galvanized	15 a22 c
Sheet iron, charcoal	7 1-2a 8 1-4c
Norway nailrods	9 3-4a10 c
Plow steel, German	12 c
Jenks' plow steel	9 3-4a10 1-4c
Bessemer plow steel	10 a10 1-2c
Spring and tire steel	10 a13 c

LEATHER—Business was again slack to-day, the demand being confined to small orders to supply current needs. Prices remain steady and unchanged. We quote:

HEMLOCK—City harness, union, 37a38c; city harness, 37a38c; country harness, 34a35c; line city upper, per lb, [illegible]; kip, per lb, 80ca$1.00; kip, veals, per lb, [illegible]; city upper, No. 1, per ft, 26a30c; city upper, No. 2, per ft, 23a27c; country upper, No. 1, [illegible]; collar, per ft, 21a23c; calf, city, $1.25a1.45; calf, country, $1.10a1.25; rough upper, 11 to 13 lbs, 28a30c; rough upper, 14 to 18 lbs, 23a24c; rough upper, damaged, 28a30c; Buffalo slaughter sole, 33a35c.

OAK—Slaughter sole, 40a45c; Philadelphia sole, 45a46c; harness, per lb, 40a45c; kip, light, $1.00a1.15; kip, No. 1, medium, 80ca$1.00; kip, heavy, 75a85c; American calf, 32 lbs, $1.25a1.45; French calf, 28 lbs, $1.80a2.35; French calf, 36 lbs, $1.80a2.20; French kip, 60 to 100 lbs, $1.00a1.65; French calf, Lemoyne, per doz $65.00a80.00; French calf, Jodot, $70.00a100.00.

LUMBER—Was in better demand to-day, the mild weather facilitating building operations. Prices were firm at yesterday's quotations, as follows:

SUMBER—The demand continues good and prices are steady. We quote:

First and second clear	$48.00a50.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00a48.00
Third clear, 1 inch	a37.00
Third clear, thick	40.00a43.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	a40.00
First and second clear siding, together	23.00a24.00
Common siding	20.00a22.00
Common flooring, dressed first	34.00a35.00
Common flooring, dressed second	32.00a30.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upwards	35.00a40.00
A stock boards	30.00a35.00
B stock boards	25.00a28.00
Common boards, joists, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	10.00a12.00
Fencing	10.00a12.00
Joists and scantling, 18x24 feet	12.00a14.00
Pickets, square	15.00a16.00
Pickets, flat	15.00
Cedar posts, split	18.00a18.00
Cedar posts, round	20.00a22.00
Lath	4.00
Sawed shingles, No. 1	1.25a 2.75
Sawed shingles, A or star	a 4.00

Shingles on track are steady at $3.62 1-2a3.50 for A or star, and $1.50a2.00 for No. 1 sawed.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—The demand was fair at former prices. We quote:

TIN—Box tin plate, IC, 10x14, $11.00; roofing C, $10.50; large pigs, 45c; small pigs, 46c; bar tin, 47c.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 40c; braziers', over 12 lbs, 38c; tin copper, 35c.

ZINC—First quality, cask, 11-12c; first quality, sheet, 12c; slab zinc, 9c.

WIRE—2 to 6, 9c; 6, 8 and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 13 1-2c; 13 and 14, 13 1-2c; 15 and 16, 15c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 18c; full bundle 20 per cent.

NAILS—Were in good request, and were firmly held at $4.50 rates: 10d to 60d, per keg, $4.50; 8d per keg, $4.75; 6d, per keg, $5.00; 4d per keg $5.25; 3d, per keg, $6.00; fine 3d, per keg $7.25; blue 3d, common, per keg, $7.25.

OILS—No change deserving mention took place in the oil market. The general trade was quiet, and prices were steady, as follows: Carbon, 25c; extra winter lard, 85c; No. 1, 73a75c; No. 2, 65c; linseed raw, 80c; do boiled, 85c; whale, 95c; sperm, $2.10; neatsfoot oil, $1.00a1.25; bank oil 90a95c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, $1.00; turpentine, 78c.

POTATOES—Were in demand at 90c@$1.00 for common mixed, and at $1.05@1.15 for good to choice straight lots.

POULTRY AND GAME—The demand was fairly active to-day, and prices were generally firm. The exception was prairie chickens, which were offering at $4.25@4.50. Sales were reported at the following range: Chickens, per doz, $3.00@3.50; turkies, 13@16c; geese, per doz, $9.00@12.50; ducks, $3.50@4.50; prairie chickens, $4.25@4.50; quail, $1.50@1.75; rabbits, $1.25.

SALT—Quotations are unchanged. Saginaw fine, $2.35 per brl; Onondaga, fine, $2.40 per brl; coarse, $2.35 per brl; coarse, diamond C, $2.40 per brl.

SEEDS—Timothy was in better demand, and a shade firmer, at $2.90@3.25, the outside for choice. Clover was dull and nominally easier at about $6.00 for prime.

TEAS—Prices were steady. We quote: Young hyson, common to fair 50a65c; good, 70a80c; choice to extra $1.20a1.40; superior to fine old hyson, 90ca$1.10; common imperial, 75a90c; good to choice do, 90ca$1.15; fine to good gunpowder, 90ca$1.00; choice to extra, $1.25a1.45; choice to extra leaf Japan, $1.00a1.10; fair to good do, 70a80c; colored natural leaf Japan, 60a70c; choice to fine Oolong, 65a85c; good, 70a80c; choice to extra, 90ca$1.00.

TOBACCO—A steady fair business is doing at the subjoined prices:

CHEWING—Extra, 90c@$1.00; choice, 85a90c; common, 65@70c; poor, 50@55c.

SMOKING—Extra, 30@32c; medium, 25@28c; common stems, 22@24c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 90@95c; half bright, 70@80c; black round, 58@70c.

WOOD—Remains firm at the quotations, which are as follows: Beech, $11.00@12.00; maple, $12.00@13.00; hickory, $13.50; slabs, $7.50@8.00, delivered.

WOOL—Prices were quoted firm:

Washed, fine condition	50a65c
Washed, medium condition	55a65c
Washed, coarse	50a60c
Unwashed, fine condition	30a40c
Unwashed, medium condition	30a45c
Unwashed, coarse	40a45c
Tub-washed, prime condition	75c
Tub-washed, poor to good condition	60a70c

Dingy and poorly-washed wool, 3a10c less; burry and cotted wool, 3a15c less.

RAIL FREIGHTS—The following are the present rates per 100 lbs:

From Chicago to	Fourth class.	Flour and cornmeal.	Grain in bulk.	Salted bulk meats, owner's risk.
New York	65	1.30	65	75
Boston	70	1.40	70	80
Phila. and Balt	60	1.20	60	70
Albany, Troy and Schenectady	60	1.20	60	70
Montreal and Prescott	60	1.20	60	70
Toronto	35	70	35	70
Buffalo	35	70	35	40
Dunkirk	32½	65	32½	40
Erie	30	60	30	37½
Cleveland	27½	55	27½	35
Detroit, Monroe and Toledo	25	50	25	30
Grand Rapids	25	50	25	....
E. Saginaw, Bay City and Wenona	30	60	30	....
Indianapolis	25	50	25	....
Cincinnati, Columbus and Dayton	30	60	30	....
Newark, O.	40	80	40	....
Wheeling	45	90	45	....
Washington, D. C.	70	1.40	70	80
Charleston, S. C.	85	1.70	....	....
Savannah, Ga.	85	1.70	....	....

Chicago Live Stock Market.

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 29.

The receipts of live stock during the week up to this evening were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	609	2,819	400
Tuesday	304	5,230	....
Wednesday	1,625	8,087	570
Thursday	1,348	5,777	796
Friday	1,246	6,222	322
Total	5,132	28,135	2,488

The following were the shipments:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	705	1,736	150
Tuesday	400	1,380	375
Wednesday	1,224	539	172
Thursday	389	836	....
Friday	....	....	....
Total	2,718	4,530	707

CATTLE—While there was a fairly active demand for beef cattle, the market was lacking in strength, the less favorable tenor of Eastern advices having a weakening tendency. The limited supply on sale, however, operated to prevent any decided decline, though at the close the feeling was general that the ensuing week would witness a marked depreciation in the value of shipping and butchers' cattle. The offerings were not as good as those of yesterday or Wednesday, but the average was better than is usually seen in the market at this season of the year, and gave good satisfaction. The extreme range was $3.00@6.40, the inside for a lot of thin cows, and the outside for a car load of extra steers, averaging 1,435 lbs. The bulk of the business, however, was transacted within the range of $4.75@5.75. Butchers operated with considerable freedom, but the larger portion of the offerings fell into the hands of shippers. Stock steers were scarcely inquired for, and only one or two sales were reported. We give the following as the

CLOSING PRICES.

Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3 to 5 year old steers, and averaging 1,250 to 1,400 lbs	$5.50a6.00
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	5.00a5.25
Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,200 lbs	4.50a4.75
Medium Class—Medium steers and good cows for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.50a4.50
Stock Cattle—Common cattle in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.00a3.75
Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers	2.50a3.75

CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

No.		Av.	Price.
14	extra shipping steers	1,435	$6.40
106	Cherokee steers	949	4.30
21	choice steers	1,263	4.50
11	good smooth steers	1,246	5.12½
16	common cows	1,142	3.50
15	thin cows	960	3.60
37	choice steers	1,479	5.40
15	thin cows	715	3.00
36	choice shipping steers	1,315	5.40
19	choice shipping steers	1,330	5.50
51	choice shipping steers	1,223	5.70
15	good steers	1,201	4.87½
48	good shipping steers	1,244	5.60
18	good shipping steers	1,266	5.60
19	good shipping steers	1,328	5.40
19	good shipping steers	1,313	5.75
25	choice steers	1,474	5.80
21	extra steers	1,482	6.12½
25	choice steers	1,409	5.75
22	choice steers	1,499	5.25
11	rough fleshy steers	1,236	4.62½
18	choice steers	1,408	5.75
17	smooth fleshy steers	1,392	5.12½
85	smooth fleshy steers	1,282	5.25
20	butchers' stock	1,051	3.80
16	choice steers	1,372	5.80
17	good steers	1,273	4.87½
14	butchers' stock	1,076	3.75

HOGS—Owing to the continued scarcity, the hog market was again active and excited, everything being picked up as fast as unloaded from the cars, and at a further advance of 10c on good to choice grades. Common, thin, rough and mixed lots were not sought after, and prices though firmer in sympathy with the better grades, were not perceptibly higher. Packers were about the only operators, the extreme high price keeping shippers out. Sales were effected at $4.00@4.20 for inferior: at $4.30@4.40 for medium; and at $4.45@4.60 for good to extra; at which range the market closed firm. The outside quotation, $4.60, was obtained by Reeves, Mallory & Co., for eight car loads. The following were among the transactions:

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
42	320	$4.30	97	273	$4.40	49	232	$4.45
63	221	4.10	51	280	4.40	54	290	4.50
33	320	4.30	46	242	4.25	56	276	4.30
40	457	4.60	94	351	4.35	59	242	4.25
76	428	4.50	46	376	4.45	59	245	4.00
41	331	4.60	48	287	4.35	46	347	4.55
86	326	4.50	163	242	4.35	46	380	4.45
47	350	4.50	60	226	4.20	60	342	4.60
37	380	4.40	92	279	4.20	39	304	4.40
133	372	4.45	64	223	4.25	176	340	4.60
56	242	4.45	56	239	4.25	60	269	4.25
133	376	4.45	48	236	4.40	170	406	4.50
53	221	4.20	57	247	4.25	62	253	4.20
65	256	4.25	45	303	4.35	41	272	4.25
112	250	4.40	191	274	4.30	44	320	4.45
25	424	4.50	66	220	4.15	41	424	4.55
42	368	4.40	41	413	4.50	47	320	4.45
59	299	4.40	66	196	4.15			

SHEEP—Continue scarce, and prices have again advanced. Good to choice qualities may now be quoted at $4.50a625, and common to medium at $4.00a5.00.

OBITUARY.

Robert J. Breckinridge.

From the Louisville Courier, Dec. 28.

The Rev. Robert J. Breckinridge died at his home in Danville yesterday. Though his illness has been protracted, and his condition for a week past has given little or no room for hope, the news of his death will not be received without a shock and regret. The deceased was one of the most distinguished members of the illustrious Breckinridge family, whose name has adorned the history of Kentucky since the days of the administration of Thomas Jefferson, and tracing thence its line back through Virginia for a century. Robert J. Breckinridge was born at Cabell's Dale, Kentucky, on the 8th of March, 1800. He studied successively in Princeton, Yale, and Union Colleges, graduating at the latter in 1819. He then fitted himself for the bar and practiced law in this State for eight years from 1823, being in that period several times a member of the State Legislature. His family had been Presbyterians since the time of the Reformation, and, upon profession of his faith in 1829, he joined that Church. He was ordained pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Baltimore in 1832, in which position he remained thirteen years, and rose to eminence for his eloquence and power in the pulpit. In 1845 he was elected President of Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, where he remained for two years, at the same time being pastor of a church in a neighboring village, after which he removed to Kentucky, assumed the pastorate of the First Presbyterian Church in Lexington, and became Superintendent of Public Instruction in the State. In 1853 he resigned these charges, having been elected by the General Assembly Professor of Exegic, Didactic, and Polemic Theology in the newly-established seminary at Danville, an office which he held until within a year of his death. He has participated largely in the religious, moral, and philanthropic movements and discussions of the last forty years. While in Baltimore he edited the "Literary and Religious Magazine" and the "Spirit of the Nineteenth Century," and his discussions with the Roman Catholics, which extended over the whole field of faith and practice, gave evidence of the extent of his knowledge of church history and systematic theology. In the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church, in which he has often had a seat, he has exerted a commanding influence. During the controversies which led to the disruption of the Church into the Old and New schools, he steadfastly maintained the old landmarks in opposition to every innovation, but was efficient in removing from the discussion all personal aspects, and in basing it upon fundamental principles. He took an active and prominent part in the religious discussions, in Kentucky especially, which grew out of the animosities engendered by the war. Espousing the cause of the North, he was an active partisan, and for a time during the war, was considered as the mouth-piece of the administration in Kentucky. He is the principal author of the common-school system of Kentucky, and the prosperity of the theological school at Danville is almost wholly due to him. His published works consist of a great number of tracts, essays, and letters; two volumes of "Travels in Europe;" an important work on theology, objectively considered, and other books on various subjects.

The Pursuit of Whiskey Under Difficulties.

From the Lafayette (Ind.) Journal.

On one of the coldest of the cold days of last week, Superintendent Waldron, of the new Lafayette, Cincinnati and Chicago Railroad paid off the men employed in constructing the road. As a matter of course, as soon as the money was received, a certain proportion of them desired to go to the nearest station where whiskey was sold, which was Sheldon. Mr. Waldron, however, utterly refused to allow them to ride upon the train at any price. Standing on a side-track near by, was a platform car, upon which was a large water-tank. The men, by some means, learned that the car was to be taken to Sheldon in the train, and about a dozen of them managed to climb into the tank, and hide themselves, expecting to get out when the train arrived at its destination. Unfortunately for them, there was about a foot of cold, freezing water in the tank, but before they could get out, the car was switched in, and the train started. The motion of the train caused the water to splash up about their legs and bodies, and wherever it struck it froze. The train stopped at the first station, when the inmates of the tank made their situation known, and were rescued. Their condition was terrible. All were nearly frozen, some of them having their feet and ears very badly affected by the cold. In fact, there is a probability that one is in danger of being a cripple for life. They came to the conclusion before they got through that they were in pursuit of whiskey under difficulties.

A ROW AT DETROIT.

The Citizens' Meeting on the Park Project—Disgraceful Scenes, and a Double Result.

From the Detroit Tribune, Dec. 27.

In obedience to the proclamation of the Mayor, a citizens' meeting convened in the Wayne Circuit room, at the City Hall, at 10 o'clock this forenoon, to consider the matter of issuing $200,000 worth of city bonds to be used in the purchase of the property in Hamtramck recommended by the Park Commissioners for a public park.

At an early hour the room was filled to overflowing, and, at the time named, all the corridors of the building were packed. Judge Patchin adjourned court precisely at 10, and the great throng that had assembled previous to that hour introduced some rather unusual features into the regular court business. The lawyers engaged in the argument of the Crane-Reeder case experienced much difficulty in making themselves heard, and it was not generally understood by the spectators that court was in session. On the contrary, a portion of the assembly seemed to be persuaded that the Park meeting was already in progress, and a man in one corner of the room acted on that impression by singing out on the top of his voice, "Louder." The cry was echoed from various quarters, and finally it rolled back from the outside of the door, and there acquired prodigious volume, and several minutes elapsed before quiet could be restored. Calls for an "outside meeting" were then frequently made, and the turbulence was only stopped by the Court ordering under arrest all persons who were engaged in making a disturbance.

As the bell struck 10 o'clock, Hon. G. V. N. Lothrop stepped forward and nominated Alenson Sheley for Chairman, and E. W. Meddaugh for Secretary, and put the motion. A tremendous shout followed, and it was declared carried.

After Mr. Lothrop's motion was put, Mayor Wheaton mounted the rostrum and announced that the meeting had not been regularly organized. He then attempted to speak, but the crowd in the room refused to hear him, and every time he attempted to say anything yelled tremendously, completely drowning out his voice. Several times the Mayor got as far as "Fellow-citizens," but could get no farther. He, however, insisted on remaining on the rostrum, and stood there "clad in wrath," pounding at times with his cane, and bestowing abuse around with great freedom.

Mr. Sheley promptly took his position as chairman on the rostrum, and got possession of the gavel as an emblem of office. This occasioned tremendous cheering in the room. The next proceedings were very lively in their nature. Mr. Wheaton rapped lustily with his cane, and Mr. Sheley with the gavel, each seeking to be heard. The crowd in the meantime kept up the noisiest demonstration with unflagging vigor.

Mr. Lothrop and others were then called for to speak, and the excitement in the room and outside, where only the noise could be heard, increased to fever heat. Mr. Lothrop mounted a table and stood there, apparently awaiting the restoration of order. Mr. Luther Beecher also mounted the table beside Mr. Lothrop, and took from a package, and exhibited, a leather halter. This was apparently considered by those in his vicinity as an outrage, and he was pushed off the table, and pulled on again, and jostled about generally. The crowd accepted all this as the signal for a grand row, and crowded in, and a fight seemed imminent. The Superintendent of Police, however, appeared on the scene, and by vigorous collaring of the more unruly, prevented blows and quited down the more violent.

Mr. Lothrop finally offered amid the turmoil the following resolution:

Resolved, That this meeting of citizens of Detroit affirms the resolution of the Common Council of said city, passed December 19, A. D. 1871, approving the location of a public park and authorizing an issue of bonds for the purchase of the same; and hereby consents to the issue of said bonds; and that this resolution be certified to the Common Council by the Chairman and Secretary of this meeting.

Mr. Sheley put this to a vote, and it was adopted by a large majority of those who were "in range"—being only a small part of those who had assembled about the City Hall.

Then followed another row of huge dimensions. The Mayor still keeping on the rostrum, and, failing to make himself heard, devoted himself to the abuse of those near him with characteristic vigor. He was especially violent in his language to Mr. Lothrop, and closed up an attack on that gentleman about as follows: "I don't ask your opinion; when I want it I will pay you for it. You are troubled with softening of the brain." (Accompanied with symptoms of hydrophobia on the Mayor's part.)

Mr. Lothrop finally moved that the meeting adjourn. Mr. Sheley put this motion, and it was declared carried.

Mr. Sheley then left the rostrum, and the friends of the park project considered the fight as ended. Mr. Wheaton, however, saw his chance, and ignoring all that had been done, called the meeting to order again, and asked it to elect a Chairman. He himself was then declared elected amid general confusion, the "park" partisans leaving the room and angry conversation filling the air with noise. On motion of Wheaton, Mr. MrStarkey was elected Secretary of the second meeting.

Mr. A. S. Bagg then moved that the crowd adjourn outside and divide upon the question.

Mr. D. M. Richardson moved as an amendment that the meeting adjourn *sine die*. Mr. Wheaton put the first motion and after a general yelling, declared it carried. The tumult was then renewed. Men took up commanding positions upon tables, chairs, etc., and essayed to speak, but were unable to make themselves heard. While the din was at its height Judge Patchin resumed his seat upon the bench and opened the court. The room was then slowly cleared, and the crowd straggled down the stairs and through the halls and in ten minutes or so some 500 or 600 men were assembled in front of the City Hall, while many others were still about in the inside of the building. The outside meeting was called to order by Mayor Wheaton, and it was at once evident from the lusty manner in which they cheered that city dignitary, that the great majority there were anti-park men. After a few preliminary remarks concerning the importance of holding a fair meeting, etc., the Mayor put the question whether they would have a park or not, and the majority of the crowd yelled "No," whereupon the question was declared carried in the negative, amid great cheering.

Attempts were then made by several gentlemen to make speeches, but such a Babel reigned that no man's voice could be heard twenty feet away from him. Among those who sought to address the crowd were Thomas Palmer, Dan. Anderson, D. M. Richardson, and one or two others, but though all were clearly opposed to the park and complained of heavy taxes, it was impossible to catch any coherent remarks from any of them.

The outside meeting then nominally adjourned, though a great crowd of excited men remained about the hall for an hour afterward, discussing the remarkable events of the day.

After "the riot" was over, an examination of the Wayne Circuit Court-room showed that a number of benches had the railings torn off, that two costly tables were smashed, and that the rich carpets were badly stained and otherwise injured. In various parts of the building a good deal of glass was broken. It will cost considerable money to repair the damages done, and the county officers declare that the city of Detroit, whose citizens did the mischief, must pay the expenses of its reparation. It is extremely doubtful whether the Circuit Judge will ever adjourn his court again to accommodate a gathering of this particular kind.

ERIE'S ANNUAL REPORT.

Mr. Jay Gould's Statement to the State Engineer.

The annual report of the Erie Railway Company for the year ending September 30, 1871, has been filed with the State Engineer and Surveyor, in accordance with the law. It is sworn to by Jay Gould, the President, and L. D. Rucker, the Superintendent of the road. The total amount of capital stock now paid in is $86,536,910. The funded debt as by last report was $23,398,800. The funded debt on September 30 was $26,398,800, showing an increase of $3,000,000. The average rate of interest per annum is 7 per cent. The following table shows the cost of the road and equipment:

	By Last Report.	By Present Report.
For graduation and masonry	$2,457,315 09	$2,480,545 97
For bridges	12,666 52	12,666 56
Superstructure, including iron	3,406,046 54	3,361,773 56
Passenger and freight stations, buildings, and fixtures	1,343,790 25	1,606,328 90
Engine and car houses, machine shops, machinery and fixtures	1,337,613 83	1,391,086 20
Land, land damages and fences	572,104 03	534,779 03
Locomotives and fixtures and snow ploughs	3,818,086 36	4,087,606 91
Passenger and baggage cars	344,022 40	392,456 15
Freight and other cars	4,306,466 64	4,752,374 42
Pavonia and Thirty-third street ferries	322,548 24	549,395 15
New York and Erie Railroad	55,443,965 50	86,622,350 78
Total cost of road and equipment	$73,865,387 02	$105,804,382 23

The number of passengers carried during the year was 3,509,462. Number of tons of freight carried in cars, 4,844,208. The average rate of ordinary passenger trains, including stops, was 20 miles an hour; when in motion, 28 miles. Rate of express trains, including stops, 26 and 30 miles; when in motion, 30 and 40 miles. Rate of speed by freight trains, including stops, 10 miles; when in motion, 12 miles. Total number of tons of coal carried during the year, 2,190,418. Rate of fare for first-class through passenger, 2.05 cents; first-class way, 2.73 cents; emigrant through, 1.22 cents; emigrant way, 1.47 cents. Total sum expended for repairs of road, building, taxes, &c., $3,422,918. For repairs of machinery, engines, and cars, including tools, oils, clerks, fuel, and watchmen about shops, $2,354,644 were spent. The expenses of operating the road, including office expenses, stationery, agents, laborers, fuel, conductors, and other employes, damage to property, etc., were $411,392.

The earnings of the road were $17,168,003, of which $3,347,637 were from passengers, and $13,222,235 were from freight. The total expenses were $17,049,740, leaving a surplus of earnings of $118,264. Five passengers were killed during the year, and fifty-one injured. Thirteen employes were killed and fifty-nine injured. Forty-six other persons were killed on the road, and twenty-one injured, making, in all, 182 killed and 131 injured.

The following are the names of the Directors:

Jay Gould, New York; Wm. M. Tweed, New York; Frederick A. Lowe, New York; John Ganson, Buffalo, N. Y.; John Hilton, Irving, N. Y.; James Fisk, Jr., New York; J. D. White, New York; H. N. Otis, New York; Charles G. Sisson, Jersey City; Edwin Edding, Elmira, N. Y.; Homer Ramsdell, Newburgh, N. Y.; Henry Thompson, New York; M. R. Simons, New York; George C. Hall, New York; O. H. P. Archer, New York.

STOCK AND DEBT.

Amount of stock subscribed	$86,536,910
Amount paid in, as by last report	86,536,910
Total amount now paid in of capital stock	86,536,910
Funded debt, as by last report	23,398,800
Total amount now of funded debt	26,398,800
Total am't now of funded and floating debt	26,398,800
Average rate per annum of interest on funded debt	7 ₩ cent

SCENES AT SANDRINGHAM.

A Sunday of Agony—The Princess on Her Knees—The Reaction from Hope to Despair—The Whole of England at Prayer—A Change of Treatment and its Results.

London (Dec. 11) Correspondence of the New York World.

On Friday night, as I have already written you, every one went to bed expecting to hear, in the morning, that the Prince of Wales was dead. On Saturday night, after a day of anxious suspense, cheered by the fact that the Prince still lived, and by the slightly more hopeful tenor of the bulletins, they retired with lighter hearts. The bulletin of Saturday, at noon, was that the Prince had "passed the morning more tranquilly;" "the febrile paroxysm" of Friday was "subsiding," and there was "no increase of exhaustion." At 5 o'clock on that night we learned that the Prince had "passed the afternoon quietly, but that there had been 'no change in the symptoms since noon.'" And that the last bulletin on Saturday night, dated at 10 o'clock, but not reaching here until nearly midnight, apprised us that the Prince had "slept at intervals during the evening," but there was "no improvement in the symptoms since noon." With the natural desire of taking the most cheerful view of the case, the mass of the people construed this intelligence as affording at least a ground for hope; and in some of the theatres at the end of the performances it was announced that the Prince was decidedly better.

But on Sunday morning anxiety and fear returned more strongly than ever. The first bulletin reached us early. It was dated 1 a. m., and it was announced that no other would be issued until 5 p. m. But private accounts from Sandringham were rather cheerful. Thus one correspondent, writing from Sandringham at 5 o'clock and 7 o'clock on Saturday night, said:

SANDRINGHAM, 5 p. m.—It is with the utmost satisfaction that I have to announce that on my arrival here I have found a steady feeling of hope entertained by the whole household. The change for the better in the Prince's condition is regarded here as marvellous. At 1 o'clock last night despair was well nigh universal. Every minute the Prince was expected to breathe his last. The attendants and servants and officers of the household, not to mention those nearest and dearest to the royal sufferer, were almost distracted with grief. The private telegraph at the Hill was working all night without intermission. But the telegrams conveyed no iota of hope. A general fear was entertained that the Prince would not survive the trying hour which separates night from day. It was not expected that the Prince would be able to speak again. All that could be said was that life was not extinct. However, toward the early hours of the morning a decided change for the better took place. The fever diminished considerably in its intensity. All through the day the symptoms have been such as not indeed to remove the gravest anxiety, but to lead us to hope and pray that the Prince may be enabled to pass the coming night peacefully. The Prince has been dozing off and on all through the day, and it is said to be a good sign that he has been able to take some slight nourishment. The devotion of the Princess of Wales and of the Princess Alice are spoken of by every one with the utmost enthusiasm. They have scarcely closed their eyes during the night, and the Princess Alice was with difficulty persuaded to take a little rest to-day. Prince Leopold arrived here early this morning accompanied by his tutor, Mr. R. H. Collins. They were followed by the Duke of Cambridge. An erroneous report has been spread to the effect that the children of the Prince of Wales came down to-day by a special train. This is not the fact, as they are still at Windsor.

SANDRINGHAM, 7 o'clock.—I have just seen a personage entitled to speak upon the subject with authority, to whom I communicated the fact of the terrible excitement in London, telling him at the same time that in town the case was commonly considered hopeless. I give you his answer, in his own cautious, deliberate words: "We are very anxious—most anxious—painfully anxious. But it is not a hopeless case." Neither in the present nor on the recent visit of Her Majesty to Sandringham has the Prince been able to recognize his mother. For some time past the Prince has been in a dozing, dreamy state, and as his medical attendants insist upon the necessity of absolute quiet, they have forbidden any attempt to try the experiment of recognition. At odd intervals the royal patient is conscious, but only for a very short time. Occasionally he has asked for something or somebody, but before his request could be complied with he would fall off again into a doze. The Prince is not aware of the presence of the Duke of Edinburgh. The Rev. Mr. Onslow has been constant in his visits to the hall, but it has been considered useless to allow him to see the patient.

The Queen has been out for a drive to-day, notwithstanding the cold, which is intense. The snow lies upon the ground for miles and miles round.

With this news the people went to church, and it was observed that all the places of worship were more numerously attended than usual. In every place of worship, Jew and Gentile, there were special prayers for the royal sufferer. In the Roman Catholic churches in England it is the rule that after the mass and before the *pater noster* and the three *aves* said by the priest and congregation, the officiating priest, standing in front of the altar, shall say a prayer for the Queen. Yesterday, in addition to this prayer, was read a special petition for the recovery of the Prince, prescribed by the order of the Archbishop. In the churches of the Establishment something very similar was done. On Saturday in the Council Chamber at Whitehall there had been a special meeting of the Privy Council, at which were present the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, the Lord President, the Bishop of London, Mr. Bruce, Mr. Gladstone, and Mr. Forster. The council ordered that the Archbishop should prepare "a special form of prayer to Almighty God for the recovery of His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales," to be used in all churches and chapels in England and Wales of the Established Church; and the Council, not having any authority to command what should be done in the churches in Scotland, "earnestly exhorted" their ministers and preachers to offer up solemn prayers with the same intention. The following is the prayer that was prepared and read yesterday in all the churches of the Establishment:

O Almighty God and Merciful Father, to whom belong the issues of life and death, look down from heaven, we humbly beseech Thee, with the eyes of mercy upon Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, now lying upon the bed of sickness. Thou Father of mercies and God of all comfort, our only help in time of need, we fly unto Thee for succor on behalf of thy servant. Grant, O Lord, that all the sins of his life past may be done away, and his soul washed in the precious blood of Christ, that it may be pure and without spot before Thee. If it be Thy pleasure, prolong, we beseech thee, his days here on earth, and grant that he may live to Thee, and be an instrument of Thy glory, and a blessing to our Church and nation. Prepare him, O most loving Father, by Thy holy spirit for all that lies before him in life or in death, through Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen.

Almighty and Everlasting God, who guidest the hearts of Kings, and who hast blest and sanctified the bonds of love to knit together the members of Christian families, look down, we beseech Thee, on Thy servant Victoria, our Queen, and the Princess of Wales, in this day of their great trouble, and on all the royal family. Comfort and support them in their present trial, and grant that their hearts may be stayed only upon Thee, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

Thus the people prayed—in cathedral, church, chapel, synagogue, and conventicle; but in the afternoon they heard news that compelled them once more to fear that the Prince was "past praying for" so far as saving his life was concerned. "The 5 o'clock bulletin was anxiously waited for; it arrived about 6, and it was read with grief. Then, after nine hours of waiting, came this:

SANDRINGHAM, Dec. 11—1:30 a. m.
The Prince has had a little sleep. His symptoms are unchanged.

It transpired that on Saturday night the three physicians in attendance on the Prince had called into consultation another eminent brother, and that the result of that consultation was a change in the treatment, milk being substituted for the brandy and other stimulus with which the patient had been sustained up to that time. It was also ascertained that the statement that one of his lungs "was gone" was erroneous, and that the still more fatal report that "perforation of the bowels" had occurred was false. But it was true that the lungs of the patient were greatly congested. Since Friday morning there had not been any real recovery of strength, but only alternations of tranquility and respite from the weight of the inflammation of the lungs. The Prince would occasionally have a violent paroxysm, which would end in vomiting; this would give him relief, and he would fall into slumber. At intervals he would be conscious for a few moments, and then his mind would suddenly cease to act. But on Sunday morning, between 8 and 11 o'clock, the Prince seemed to be really better; and the Princess, whose composure and resignation throughout the whole of her trouble has been wonderful, determined to go to church and pray for her husband. The church is not very far from Sandringham House, and is reached by a path running through the private grounds. At 9 o'clock the Princess sent the following note to the Rev. Lake Onslow, Vicar of Sandringham and Chaplain to the Prince:

My husband is better, and I am coming to church. I must watch with my husband, and therefore must leave before the end of the service. Cannot you say a few words for him in prayers early in the service, that I may join with you in prayer for him.

And at 11 o'clock the poor Princess, simply dressed, and attended by two of her suite, came walking over the snow along the path, and entered the little church. The chaplain, immediately after her arrival, and before reading the collects of the day, announced that he was about to offer up a special prayer for the Prince; and the congregation, falling on their knees, then joined in the petition, which certainly was not of a very hopeful character:

O Almighty God, Father of all mercies, we implore Thy aid for this sick member of the royal family. To Thine ever watchful care we commend him, his body and soul. O Thou heavenly physician! Thou only canst heal him. O most merciful! Thou only canst strengthen and comfort him. Bless, we beseech Thee, all the means which may be used for his recovery; and if Thou seest well restore him to health and strength. O, arm him against the special temptations to which he is now exposed, and fill him with Thy holy spirit. Grant that in all his distress he may patiently submit himself to Thy will, and, looking upwards to heaven, may see by adoring faith the glory that shall be revealed hereafter. O God, guide, support, and bless him in this life, and, after this scene is over, receive him into Thy kingdom, through Him who lived and died for all men—Jesus Christ, our Lord and Redeemer.

The Princess remained on her knees for some moments after this prayer had been pronounced, and then left the church to hasten to the bedside of her husband. Soon after she re-entered the house the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Arthur, and Prince Leopold, who had remained in the sick room until her return, came to the church and said their prayers.

Shortly after noon the Prince again grew worse, and during the whole of the afternoon the greatest alarm prevailed. At 3 o'clock his suffering was so great that it was believed he could not survive more than a few moments, and the whole family were collected in the room in expectation of his immediate death. But the paroxysm passed off, and he slept until 10, when another paroxysm occurred, which was not quite so severe. Meanwhile, how did Her Majesty, the Queen, pass this most terribly and anxious day and night? I am afraid it may seem that her conduct was heartless, but this is not the interpretation to be placed upon it. Upon the arrival of the Queen at Sandringham on Friday, and for some hours afterward, she was almost wild with grief and anxiety, but on Saturday morning she was almost perfectly composed, and seemed to have persuaded herself that the Prince would recover. On Sunday, although the weather was bitterly cold and a deep snow covered the ground, the Queen took her usual walk in the grounds with the Duchess of Roxborough; and then she insisted on having her carriage ordered and went to drive with the Duchess. She was absent an hour and then subsequently went for another drive. Upon her return she was informed that the Prince was worse; she went to his room; it was then 4 o'clock, and in a few moments afterward the Prince opened his eyes, recognized his mother for the first time since her arrival, and spoke to her.

AN UNHEALTHY CHRISTMAS BREAKFAST.

Biscuit "Raised" with Arsenic Instead of Soda—Five Persons Eat and are Poisoned.

From the Keokuk (Iowa) Gate City, Dec. 27.

A sad case of poisoning occurred in our city on Christmas morning. In one of the rickety old shanties on the Market lives a Swede named A. F. Bergman, with his family, consisting of a wife and one child, which is a little less than 2 years of age. A woman named Mrs. Keim and her daughter, 17 or 18 years old, are temporary inmates of the same room. On the morning in question, Mrs. Keim proceeded to prepare breakfast for the entire number. This they ate between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock. In about half-an-hour afterward they all commenced vomiting, and experienced severe internal pains, and it was very obvious that they had been poisoned.

Dr. Hughes was sent for, and, in company with one or two other medical gentlemen, after having made an examination of the case, proceeded to apply a series of remedies for the relief of the unfortunate victims. They proved effectual, and the parties, except Mrs. Keim, who is still in a precarious condition, are in a fair way to recover.

In conversation with Mr. Bergman yesterday, we ascertained the facts as to how the poisoning occurred. He states that the family who occupied the house before he moved into it, left on one of the shelves a package, which, it has since transpired, contained arsenic. There was no label on the package, and in general appearance it resembled one of soda, which the family had taken with them to the house. In making the biscuit, the arsenic was mistaken for the soda, and about a teaspoonful of it put into them. All five of the persons ate of the biscuit, and, of course, all were poisoned. A quantity of the arsenic corresponding with that which the woman says she used, has since been weighed and is found to contain about 100 grains. One-half grain of the poison is considered sufficient to produce death where no remedies are applied.

Of the eight biscuit which were eaten, Mr. Bergman ate four, and with them must have swallowed at least 40 grains of arsenic. Strange as it may also appear, Mr. B. went after the Doctor.

The scene presented in the room at the time the remedies were being used was sickening one. The hydrated sesqui-oxide of iron, which was used as one of the antidotes, has every appearance of blood. This, when vomited up, spread all over the floor, and saturated everything that it came in contact with, which, with the general dinginess of the room, presented a ghastly spectacle—one in striking contrast with the merry-making which prevailed in many a happy home on that day.

The doctors in attendance in this case were in ignorance, in the early part of the treatment, of the nature of the poison. It may not be uninteresting, to state how they reached the conclusion that the white powder was arsenic, in time to make their information available in the case. Arsenic volatizes in white fumes, having the odor of garlic, and upon condensing assumes a peculiar form of crystalization. When added to the ammonia sulphate of copper it strikes the well known arsenical green. The physicians volatized the powder, obtained the white fumes with the characteristic odor, and by placing the sublimated crystals under the microscope the peculiar crystaline forms of arsenious acid were recognized. Upon dropping the powder into the blue solution of cupric sulphate its color was at once changed to green.

A Terrible Storm on the Mountain Division of the Union Pacific Railroad.

From the Omaha Tribune, Dec. 27.

Since our last report of the condition of affairs on the great national highway, the Western Division of the road (from Cheyenne to Ogden) has been visited by a storm of snow and wind unequalled in fury by any since the country was known. From 2 o'clock Saturday morning until 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon, there was scarcely a minute when it could not be said with truth that the wind was blowing a gale. It was impossible for men to work over an hour at a time, exposed as they were to the weather. The wind was most violent over the first two hundred miles of the road west of Cheyenne, though a greater amount of snow fell further west. Its depth at Evanston is about two feet upon a level. When the storm was so excessively violent, the air was so filled with falling and drifting snow that it was impossible to discern objects four rods from the stations along the line.

West of Cheyenne, trains were forced to stop and wait till the storm abated, when work was immediately commenced in shovelling the snow from the train, and trains began to move. East of Cheyenne, the storm was not continuous, and the track was obstructed for only a few hours at a time.

There is such a large force of men in readiness to clear the track, that, if the weather to-day will permit, the further detention of trains will not be great. Four snow trains with accommodations for shovellers, such as food, beds, &c., have been sent west from this city, and will hereafter be stationed at points along the road, convenient to the localities most exposed to severe storms, and ready to move at a moment's notice.

Fifty miles of additional snow fencing will be immediately constructed, for which orders have been issued by Superintendent Sickles.

Two east-bound trains were able to push on to Percey during the storm. Last evening they were at Carbon, and were moving eastward at last advices. No train left Ogden for the East on Saturday, Sunday, or Tuesday, and no train left this city for the West on Sunday or yesterday, it being deemed advisable to hold them until the storm ceased.

A train arrived here from Cheyenne during Monday night, bringing the Denver mail.

The *Rocky Mountain* (Denver) *News*, of the 24th, states that the Kansas Pacific is so blocked up that no trains have arrived over that road since the Wednesday previous. It spoiled Christmas for the Denverians, for the merchants were unable to obtain the supply of holiday goods that was on the snow-bound trains.

—Green Bay is to have a railroad festival January 17. Excursion trains will be run from Menominee and New London. A grand banquet will take place about 5 p. m., and a ball in the evening, both of which entertainments will be free to invited guests.

PIANOS.

STEINWAY PIANOS.
SMITH & NIXON,
Corner Wabash-av. and Sixteenth-st.

WANTED.

To Grain Commission Men.
A young man, with five years' experience in the business, desires a situation with some responsible house; is a competent bookkeeper; his connection has been with one of the best firms here. Address CRIB D, Tribune office.

HOTELS.

OPENING OF THE NEW POWELL HOTEL,
corner Milwaukee and Western-avs., with a
Grand Opening Ball, Jan. 1, 1872.
MILLINGTON & BRAUCHAL, Proprietors.

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE
AGENCY OF
CHARLES H. CASE,
65 South Canal-st.

NORTH AMERICA INS. CO.,
Philadelphia, Pa. Organized A. D. 1794.
Assets, Dec. 1, 1871, $3,337,428.74

SPRINGFIELD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO.,
Springfield, Mass. Organized A. D. 1849.
Assets, Dec. 1, 1871, $1,131,177.98

PEOPLE'S INSURANCE COMPANY,
Worcester, Mass. Organized A. D. 1847.
Assets, Dec. 1, 1871, $1,098,684.20

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
Boston, Mass. Organized A. D. 1832.
Assets, Dec. 1, 1871, $1,000,000.00

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
Liverpool, England.
Assets, Dec. 1, 1871, $10,000,000.00

The Losses paid by the above Companies exceed the sum of
FORTY-FOUR MILLION DOLLARS.
The indemnity they still offer is not to be excelled.
Prudent Management, Honorable Dealing, Prompt Payments—Our Motto.
CHARLES H. CASE, 65 South Canal-st.

PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Brooklyn, N. Y.
INCORPORATED 1853.
CASH CAPITAL, $1,000,000
Total Assets above all Liabilities for Losses,
$1,500,000.
155 out of the 161 losses sustained by the PHENIX in the Chicago Fire, have been adjusted and paid, the Company having paid over
$325,000
To claimants. Risks written at adequate rates, by
R. S. CRITCHELL, Agent,
30 West Madison-st.

PRINTING, BLANK BOOKS, ETC.

STEAM Printing House,
BLANK BOOK Manufactory,
AND SALESROOM OF
J. W. MIDDLETON,
6 and 7 East Randolph-st.,
NEAR WABASH-AV.
Full stock of Stationery and Blank Books. Former manufacturing facilities doubled since the fire. Orders solicited.

COAL.

COAL.
WILKESBARRE COAL
From Our Own Mines,
BEING THE
FINEST QUALITY OF ANTHRACITE COAL IN THE MARKET!

	In yard.	Delivered.
LARGE EGG,	$9.50	$10.50
SMALL EGG,	9.50	10.50
RANGE,	10.00	11.00
NUT,	9.50	10.50
CANNEL COAL,	8.50	9.50
OLD CO.'S LEHIGH,	10.50	11.50

Coal delivered on the cars to country, $9.75 per ton.

BLAKE, WHITEHOUSE & CO.,
Office, 235 East Washington-st. Yards, Eighteenth-st. and Indiana-st. bridges.

GENERAL NOTICES.

Unity Church Society
Will meet in the Lecture Room of the Third Unitarian Church, corner of Laflin and Monroe sts., on Monday, January 8, 1872, at half-past 7 p. m., to take measures for the rebuilding of the Church. Every person interested in the welfare of the Church is earnestly requested to be present.
NATHAN MEARS,
JOHN E. FRY,
HENRY S. THOMPSON,
Trustees.
Chicago, Dec. 27, 1871.

There has been a Great Excitement During the Holidays at the
PUTNAM
One Price Candy Store, 287 Madison-st., the only successful rival to Gunther for Caramels.

TAYLOR'S CELEBRATED IMPERIAL
ALBANY ALE AND PORTER,
for draught and bottled; for family and medical use.
GEO. C. LAWRENCE, Agent, 36 West Randolph-st.

COPARTNERSHIP.
The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the Packing and Provision Trade, at Nos. 292 and 294 Milwaukee-av., under the firm name of Williams & Davis.
M. H. WILLIAMS, Jr.,
A. D. DAVIS.
Chicago, Dec. 6, 1871.

CLOTHING.

OUR FINE OVERCOATS
Are Selling Rapidly
AT THE PRICES.
Business Suits
(ALL WOOL)
For $12.00.
ALL OUR
Boys' Clothing
At Greatly Reduced Prices.
EDWARDS, BLUETT & CO.,
376 State-st.
45 & 47 West Madison-st.

B Boys' Clothing Boys' Clothing C. O. COLLINS, 792 Wabash-av. O Boys' Clothing Boys' Clothing C. O. COLLINS, 792 Wabash-av. Y Boys' Clothing Boys' Clothing C. O. COLLINS, 792 Wabash-av. S

AMUSEMENTS.

GLOBE THEATRE.
Colonel Wood's Museum Company at the Globe.
CHRISTMAS WEEK!
Grand Spectacular Drama of the
MISTLETOE BOUGH!
Glorious Comedy of
UNCLE SAM.
Matinees—Christmas Day, Wednesday and Saturday.

BURLINGTON HALL,
Corner of State and Sixteenth-sts.
GRAND CONCERT by the GREAT VIENNA
Lady Orchestra!
TO-NIGHT.
GRAND MATINEE,
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, 2 P. M.
Admission, 50 cents.

WEST SIDE OPERA HOUSE,
Cor. Randolph and Jefferson-sts.
MANAGER.................................S. MYERS
The Great Arlington Minstrels!
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
FIRST WEEK OF
DIVORCE, DIVORCE, DIVORCE,
DIVORCE, DIVORCE, DIVORCE.
Matinee Christmas and Saturday Afternoon.
Monday evening, Jan. 1, NEW YEAR'S CALLS.
Prices, 75c, 50c; Matinee, 50c, 25c.

AUCTION SALES.

BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.
Christmas Week
At the Red Front Auction House. Sales of
Boots and Shoes
ON WEDNESDAY,
DRY GOODS
ON THURSDAY,
At the RED FRONT Auction House,
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
1 & 3 Randolph-st., corner Michigan-av.
AT AUCTION,
REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE OF
Household Furniture,
CROCKERY, CARPETS, AND STOVES.
Lot of Pew Cushions, hair stuffed; lot of Rope Matting; 200 Oak Dining and Rocking Chairs; 150 Mirrors, on Saturday, Dec. 30, at 9 1-2 a. m.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

FURS, ETC.

FURS,
HATS, CAPS, AND GLOVES,
FOR NEW YEAR.
MORRIS,
272 WEST MADISON-ST.
Also a nice line of NOBBY CANES and WALKING STICKS.

RANGES.

RICHMOND'S
DOUBLE OVEN
Palace Ranges,
For Hotels, Restaurants, and Boarding Houses, at
CHURCH'S
Housekeepers' Resort,
340 STATE-ST.,
(Burnt district, near Harrison-st.) Call and see them.

WATCHES.

MARION
U. S. WATCH CO. (GILES, WALES & CO.)
WATCHES
Best in the world. Ask your Jeweller to see them.
For Sale by all First-class Dealers.
WHOLESALE ROOMS,
GILES, WALES & CO. 13 Maiden Lane, New York.
GILES, BRO. & CO., 266 Wabash-av.

REAL ESTATE.

189 Wabash-av.,
Within Forty feet of Palmer's Grand Hotel,
FOR SALE.
20 feet by 165 feet, to alley. Price, $30,000, on easy terms, but no deviation in price. Apply to
DR. JUSTIN HAYES, 132 Calumet-av.

FOR SALE.
A very desirable Lot for church purposes, on the corner of Thirty-sixth-st. and Michigan-av., 75 to 150 feet front.
H. O. STONE,
473 Wabash-av.

EYE AND EAR.

EYE AND EAR.
DR. HENRY OLIN, an Oculist and Aurist of great experience, thoroughly skilled as a specialist in diseases of the
EYE, EAR AND THROAT,
has all the modern appliances for the relief of the deaf and blind. Sufferers from these diseases will find an opportunity for getting cured of their long-tried afflictions, if timely application be made.
The largest stock of artificial eyes in the West.
Rooms 240 West Madison-st., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE.

BRICK
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
(Established 1856.)
500,000 No. 1 (large) Milwaukee Bricks, must be sold immediately.
700,000 Common Red Bricks (Chicago size), cheap, in lots to suit.
Musselwhite & Co., 67 West Lake-st.
P. S. Consignments of all kinds solicited. Money advanced. Reference: Second National Bank, Chicago.

BOOKS.

NEW YEAR'S
Dickens' Diamond Edition,
complete in 14 volumes, $21.00. Very neat. Room 4, 58 West Randolph-st.

CHRISTMAS FAT CATTLE IN LONDON.

Account of the Exhibition and the Various Breeds of Cattle Exhibited—Cattle-Breeders.

From the New York Tribune.

"For one week only"—for so say the placards in appropriately tremendous type—London is not herself; and what is more, under no possible chain of circumstances is London likely to become herself again until the "Smithfield Club's seventy-third annual show of fat stock, sheep, pigs, roots, seeds, and agricultural implements" has ceased to be, and is numbered among the events of the past. Every year, at this particular season, John Bull the typical, but John Bull also, in his best of holiday attire, overflowing with lavish hospitality, brimful of honest good temper, and abounding in becoming virtues, runs riot in London. The thorough-bred Londoner may then be sought for, but he will not be found. The music halls, the cider cellars, the pavillions, the Alhambras, the casinos, the supper-rooms have made their festive preparations, and for the nonce are given over entirely to receiving and entertaining the "young men from the country." Clubmen are not to be found; they grumble and growl at home. The favorite seat at the snug corner table, and the five equally favorite seats beside it, are wanted "in time for the 7 o'clock joint," for a thorough-bred country squire and his thorough-bred country sons. Club dining-room waiters, for seven days at least, are secured from the attacks of clubable snobs, and the smoking-room bores will confine their conversation entirely to questions of live stock. "Billycocks" and knickerbockers knock about the entrances in place of dress coats and white chokers. Sporting parsons abound at the United Universities. The great country gentleman's club, the Union, in Trafalgar square, is crammed full of stock-breeders. Every nook and corner of the great metropolis proclaims the presence of farmers, and John Bull, for one week only, is in his glory. No matter what the yield of the last wheat harvest, he is ready at any rate with his prodigies in flesh and blood for the Christmas shows and markets, and come weal, come woe, he intends to have his one annual jubilee in "Lunnun Church-Town."

Every fashion has had its day, but it yet remains the fashion with country gentlemen in England to keep up a first-rate herd of prize-winning shorthorns. To do so is, in fact, one of the contributions which may be wisely used for obtaining that pleasant but undefinable position which every man in England, with a newly acquired estate, desires to win. The young Squire, with a good herd of mild, placid, thoroughbred looking animals, can take his place with his neighbor hunting the county fox-hounds at his own expense. He can hold his own with the man who has given a good sum toward building the village schools, or, what is more, who has stood a contested election on Conservative principles for the representation of his county in Parliament; and when the time comes for showing what he has done toward the successful cultivation of the shorthorn breed, he sends the best of his herd to the annual show of the Smithfield Club at Islington. This annual exhibition, the seventy-third of which has just taken place, is held in a building—a farmer's palace we may term it—the Agricultural Hall, hard by that ancient hostlery and focus of modern London traffic, the Angel, at Islington. This building, one of the largest in or around London, forms a magnificent show-yard for agricultural purposes, and is, moreover, not without considerable pretensions to architectural beauty. The western or main facade is in the Italian style, with a central arch, and on the right and left side entrances are twin towers of lofty and elegant forms. The whole is beautified with buff, red, and white bricks. Arranged along the front of this main entrance are pay-boxes, catalogue-stands, bookstalls, parcel and cloak-rooms, telegraph, inquiry, police, and other offices. The apartment itself is 384 feet in length by 217 feet in breadth, and is surrounded by deep galleries, the spaces below these being lighted by windows in the external walls, while the central area is illuminated from the skylight roof. In the evening an artificial day is created by 5,000 flames of gas. The ventilation, one of the first essentials, of course, in a building of the kind, is effected by means of two longitudinal chambers, each six feet in breadth, perforated underneath, supported by iron columns, and communicating with the towers. These chambers are designed to maintain a draught on the principle of tall chimneys. An idea of the vastness of the structure is given in the statement that the roof is an arch of trussed-iron framework of 144 feet span, resting upon 56 iron columns, 33 feet in hight, the crown of this roof being 76 feet from the floor. It is said that this portion of the building comprises two acres of slates, and one acre of glass, while the space afforded by the galleries, to which, by the way, there are five staircases, considerably exceeds an acre. For the accommodation of visitors there is an excellent first-class refreshment room, lavatories, &c., in the building; the members of the club having, besides, their own club-rooms and offices. Such is a brief description of John Bull's market for Christmas fat cattle.

A word now as to the arrangements of the different kinds of live stock and of the implements, for when Mr. Bull does take a matter in hand he does it thoroughly, and designs that this annual exhibition of his shall embrace agriculture in all its various branches. Light implements, stalls, etc., for the exhibition and sale of seeds and roots and other articles precious to the farmer, occupy the galleries; heavy machinery is placed underneath, close to the walls; the sheep-pens of wrought iron tubing stand next, down both sides of the hall, and the cattle occupy the central portion of the ground floor in fourranks, the beasts being all separately haltered in four lines of iron fence. Each animal is well cared for in the matter of food and drink, and has a space of six feet in breadth in which to stretch his limbs or lie down, and the public can walk at pleasure in front of the handsome head and horns, or behind the long rows of tails and heels, the central avenue forming a spacious promenade. The swine hold an odorous levee by themselves in a reception-room 100 feet square, at the eastern end of the main hall. It would be fair, therefore, to say that, as a building for agricultural purposes, as well as in the excellence of its interior arrangements, the Agricultural Hall at Islington is surpassed by none.

There is a great family likeness in all cattle shows, and the man who takes no special interest in live stock, or machinery, or who has no friends among that miscellaneous body—the agricultural interest—will find these shows, for the most part, excessively tame affairs; but to others who do think something of "fat wether sheep of the Leicester breed," or of the "best pen of four pigs of any breed," and who have, moreover, something of a relish for gazing upon well-fed, happy-looking, ruddy-faced country folks, cattle shows are among the pleasantest places on record. Fortunately, however, there is everywhere a large tribe of people easily amused, or ready to take up a new study, or a new hobby, whenever they may meet with one, and London is no exception to the rule. On two days of the last show the numbers that passed through the gates of the Agricultural Hall, on payment of one shilling, averaged 70,000 each day. On foot, by cab, by omnibus, by underground railway, agriculturalists from all the railway termini, and sight-seers from all parts of the great English metropolis visit the Christmas annual cattle show to obtain a sight of those huge fellows whose ribs, by-and-by, bedecked with many colored ribbons, will grace the shops of the leading butchers of the principal country towns of England. Evening is the time when John Bull may be met there in his glory. He then looks the very counterpart of his own prime, well-fed ox-beef. A good dinner and a timely glass of grog has put him in good humor with himself and with every one else, and he will discourse both pleasantly and with fervor on the merits of short-horns. He will tell you quietly with an unctuous smile, on his polished red face, that a short-horn is one of the largest species of the ox-tribe, not in height and bone, but in solid, juicy meat and fat, in breadth and depth of the joints that roast and boil. With a cunning twinkle of the eye, he will point, with his thick ashen stick, to a specimen that courts approval, and he will give that beast's qualities thus: "See that breadth of back, look at that light elegant thoroughbred head; come here, sir, feel that soft velvety hair; what do you think of those short clean legs? Meat here, sir! (with a dig of his finger into the huge carcass) meat. I say, here, sir! Meat mellow and juicy." "The worth of that beast—the worth of that beast before you—for he's of the favorite color (a rich roan)—is, let me see, by auction, close upon £200. Yes, close upon £200; and I can tell you something more; I have known some of that sort knocked down at £1,500!" Englishmen are not far wrong in their growing eulogy on the short-horn breed of cattle, for it is unquestionably the very best class exhibited at these Smithfield shows, where the great centre of attraction is invariably the vicinity of the male representatives of the most celebrated short-horn herds. The Devons and Herefords come next; but, where all are good, it would be invidious to make selections. Sussex, Norfolk, Suffolk, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, send up the best of their herds, and the Agricultural Hall is filled with as many living products of breeders' and graziers' skill as it can comfortably accommodate.

The cattle classes usually number about 250 entries. The two great honors of the show are two $200 silver cups for the best ox or steer in any of the cattle classes, and for the best ox or heifer in any of the cattle classes; there is, beside, a champion plate of $500 for the best beast in the exhibition. The Queen, invariably, exhibits in this class, and it might be casually mentioned that on the royal farm at Windsor are the very finest specimens of the Hereford breed to be found in Great Britain. Among the sheep—always well represented—the Southdown can stand on its merits as mutton. The first prize in this class, $100, goes, however, to the best wether sheep of the Leicester breed under 23 months, and, in rotation, prizes next in importance are awarded to the best wethers of the Cotswold, Lincoln, Southdown, and Hampshire pens. Pigs hold their own at Islington, and the only gold medal in the exhibition is awarded for the best pen of three pigs of any breed. The lover of pork may see his favorite dish in perfection at the Christmas show. Pigs black, and pigs white, pigs longer than a North Devon ox and almost as heavy, pigs small and delicate enough for a drawing-room, and pigs in the tenderest youth, with tusked boars of the maturest age, are exhibited in the swine department of the hall. They come from all parts of the United Kingdom, and, judging from names on the list of exhibitors, the cultivation of a good breed of pigs is rather an aristocratic business than otherwise. The royal family, Duchesses, Countesses, Right Honorables, and ladies in their own right, do a fair thing in this way, and send up the best of their stock to the Annual Exhibition. Everything in its own department is of the best—seeds, roots, and implements; and by no means the least pleasant feature of this annual show, is the opportunity it affords one for becoming better acquainted with the brightest side of his own good qualities.

The Cattle Show began this year on the 4th inst. The money prizes for the Devons, shorthorns, and Herefords, will amount to $1,325 for each class; for Sussex breed, $780; Norfolk or Suffolk polled, $250; long-horned, $100; Scotch West Highland, $350; other Scotch horned breeds, $100; Scotch polled, $425; Irish, $100; Welsh, $225; and cross or mixed breeds, $650; making a total of $6,925. For sheep the money prizes reach $3,125; and for pigs, $675, making a total of $10,725. With the champion place, cups, and gold and silver medals, there will be an aggregate of $15,000 in prizes.

RUSSIA.

Something About the Muscovite Empire.

From the Boston Commercial Bulletin.

The advent of Prince Alexis has given Russian history a new interest to the American people. The amount of information given in the school geographies and books of histories, when the present generation of men and women were boys and girls, was meagre indeed, and to the majority of newspaper readers that vast empire is almost a terra incognita. Thinking the present occasion to be a timely one, we have compiled the following interesting facts, statistics, and information for the benefit of the readers of the *Bulletin* from authentic sources.

AREA AND POPULATION.

The Russian Empire comprises one-seventh of the territorial part of the globe, and about one twenty-sixth part of its entire surface. Total area,—7,802,568 square miles,—European Russia embraces 2,050,813 square miles. The population of the Russian Empire is divided as follows: European Russia, 61,325,923; Government of Caucasus, 4,157,917; Siberia, 4,625,690; Kingdom of Poland, 5,100,000; Grand Duchy of Finland, 1,798,909; total, 77,008,448 inhabitants. The chief cities of the Russian Empire are: St. Petersburg, 539,122 inhabitants; Moscow, 351,609; Warsaw, 243,512; Odessa, 118,970; Riga, 102,045; Kischinef, 94,124; Saratof, 84,391; Wilna, 69,464; Kief, 68,424; Nikolajef, 64,561; Kasan, 63,085; Tula, 56,739; Birdischef, 53,169; Kharkof, 52,016 inhabitants. More than a hundred tribes, speaking as many different languages, are comprised within the circuit of the Russian Empire, but nearly all these live on the frontiers of the country. The interior is inhabited by a homogeneous race, the Russians. Serfdom was abolished in 1863, within the whole of Russia. The following statement shows the respective number belonging to the different nationalities:

Nativity.	Inhabitants.	Nativity.	Inhabitants.
Russians	53,470,000	Rumanians	780,000
Poles	4,860,000	Armenians	540,000
Tartars	4,180,000	Mongols	500,000
Fins	4,630,000	Swedes	150,000
Lithuanians	2,420,000	Greeks	50,000
Jews	2,290,000	Bulgarians	41,000
Germans	830,000	Servians	30,000
Georgians	800,000		
Circassians	800,000	Total	77,000,000

GOVERNMENT.

The government of Russia is an absolute hereditary monarchy. The Emperor's will alone is law. The administration of the empire is entrusted to four great councils centering in the "Private Cabinet of the Emperor." The first is the "Council of the Empire," consisting of a President—Grand Duke Constantine—and an unlimited number of members appointed by the Emperor. It superintends the action of the general administration, watches over the execution of the laws, and proposes alterations of the same. The second council is the "Senate," whose functions are partly of a deliberative, and partly of an executive character. The Senators are mostly persons of high rank or station. The third council is the "Holy Synod," composed of the principal dignitaries of the church, and presided over by the metropolite of Novgorod. The fourth council is that of Ministers.

EDUCATION.

The education of the people is still deficient, though it has made much progress within the last half of a century. The empire is divided into educational districts, each of which has a university, with a certain number of lyceums. The proportion of school-attending children to inhabitants is stated to be as 1 to 143. The number of schools was, in 1865, about 33,000, with nearly a million of scholars. The universities are Moscow, Kharkof, St. Petersburg, Kief, Dorpat, Kasan, and Odessa. There were, in 1865, 328 periodical papers, of which 143 were published in St. Petersburg.

ARMY.

The land forces of Russia are formed of two classes of troops, the regular troops and the feudal militia. The regular army is recruited principally by means of conscription, partly by the adoption of sons of soldiers, and partly by voluntary enlistment. The period of service is fixed at twenty-two years for the guard, and twenty-five years for the other troops; but the soldiers are, after ten to twelve years' service, entitled to an indefinite leave as reserve. According to the official statement of the "Military Magazine," the strength of the army was as follows, in 1866: Staff and superior officers, 30,507; infantry, 626,004; cavalry, 68,673; artillery, 84,392; engineers, 19,069; total, 798,151 men and officers. The irregular troops are invariably distributed in regiments and sotnias (100 men). The entire male population is liable to service.

NAVY.

The Russian navy consists of two great divisions, the fleet of the Baltic, and that of the Black Sea. The sailors are levied by recruitment; as many, however, as possible are enlisted voluntarily. The period of service is fourteen years. According to an official report, the navy consisted, in 1864, of: Sailing vessels—1 corvette, 6 schooners, 3 tenders, 11 transports, 9 yachts, &c. Total, 48 vessels with 73 guns. Steamers (afloat and in construction)—6 ships-of-the-line, 15 frigates, 2 iron-clad frigates, 22 corvettes, 11 clippers, 3 iron-clad batteries, 12 iron-clad gunboats (monitors), 89 gunboats, 9 yachts, 24 schooners, 9 transports, 75 smaller steamers. Total, 263 steamers, with 2,095 guns; add to these 14 iron-clad battery rafts, with 18 guns. Total of guns, 2,186; of horse-power, 37,244. In 1866, the iron-clad fleet consisted of 11 frigates (124 guns, 43,287 tons), 14 monitors (61 guns, 21,020 tons). Total, 25 iron-clads afloat, with 185 guns. There were, besides, 260 steamers and 159 sailing vessels, together with 1,993 guns.

COMMERCE.

The total value of the imports and exports for 1865 and 1866 was as follows, calculated in roubles, one rouble equalling three-quarters of a dollar in gold; 1865, imports, 200,000,000 roubles, exports, 164,000,000 roubles; 1866, imports, 189,000,000 roubles, exports, 195,000,000 roubles. The chief trading ports are St. Petersburg and Riga, on the Baltic; Archangel, on the White Sea; Odessa, on the Black Sea; Taganrog, on the Sea of Azof; and Astrachan and Bacu, on the Caspian Sea. Moscow is the principal *entrepot* of the interior commerce of the empire. The trade with China is mostly carried on through Kiachta, and the interior commerce is kept up by means of Nijni Novgorod.

In 1865, there were among the ships entered, 2,288 British, 1,321 Russian, 1,588 North German, 950 Italian, 689 Dutch, 670 Swedish, 489 Turkish, 411 Austrian, 206 French, and 255 Danish vessels.

The commercial navy of Russia consisted in 1865, of 2,132 vessels, 84 of which were steamers, with a burthen of 90,496 lasts. The commerce at sea transports about 72 per cent of the exports, and 60 per cent of the imports. The commercial intercourse of Russia is chiefly with Prussia, Great Britain, and France. Commerce with Asia; exports in 1866, 22,000,000; imports, 25,000,000 roubles. The chief staple articles of export were cereals and flour, 66,000,000 roubles; flax and tow, 28,000,000 roubles; hemp, 11,000,000 roubles; oil seed, 16,000,000 roubles; wool, 17,000,000 roubles; tallow, 13,000,000 roubles. Import: Drugs and dyes, 11,000,000 roubles; tea, 16,000,000 roubles; raw cotton, 25,000,000 roubles. The Fair of Nijni Novgorod offered goods for sale, in 1865, to the value of 111,000,000 roubles. There were, in 1867, 17 railroad lines in operation, and 4 in course of construction.

REIGNING SOVEREIGN AND FAMILY.

Alexander II., Emperor of Russia, born April 17, 1818, son of Emperor Nicholas I. and of Princess Charlotte of Russia; succeeded his father Feb. 18, 1855; married April 16, 1841, to Maria, born Aug. 8, 1824, daughter of Grand Duke Ludwic II. of Hesse-Darmstadt. Children: 1. Grand Duke Alexander, heir apparent, born Feb. 26, 1845; married Nov. 9, 1866, to Maria Dagmar, daughter of King Christian IX. of Denmark; son, Nicholas, born May 18, 1868; 2. Grand Duke Vladimir, born April 10, 1847; 3. Grand Duke Alexis, born Jan. 2, 1850; 4. Grand Duchess Maria, born Oct. 5, 1853; 5. Grand Duke Sergius, born April, 1857; 6. Grand Duke Paul, born Sept. 21, 1860. Sister of the Emperor, Grand Duchess Olga, born Aug. 30, 1822, married to Prince Charles (now King) of Wurtemberg.

Eugenie's Luck Ring.

A singular circumstance connected with the recent sale of the Empress Eugenie's personal effects has just happened, to confirm the superstitious in their behalf in the supernatural. It will be remembered that on the last gay season of the Fontainebleau much clamor was raised and many stories told concerning the loss of a ring to which the Empress attached value, as having been received from a certain weird woman when Her Majesty was in Scotland on her visit a few years ago. The legend attached to the ring (whose value, by the way, is merely nominal—being merely a thin gold wire, ornamented with a small rust-colored Scotch pebble) was founded on the assurance made by the weird woman, that so long as Her Majesty wore the ring, so long should ill luck and misfortune be kept at bay. The despair was great, therefore, when, on returning one evening from a jovial party in the woods of Fontainebleau, the ring was missing. The most minute search was made over every inch of the ground trodden by the Empress on that day, and although the search was without hope, it was conscientiously made. The most generous reward was offered, placards were stuck up all over the town, and the drummer was sent round to the very remotest suburb. All without avail—the ring was lost, there could be no doubt of that, and many and many a time has the Empress reverted to the loss since her misfortunes began. Curious enough, at the sale which took place recently, the lady artist patronized by the Empress had attended in order to procure one of the morning costumes worn by Her Majesty so that a certain portrait, begun in happier days, and hidden away during the Commune, might be finished and sent to Madame Montijo, by whom it had been ordered. The Fontainebleau uniform—a sort of *amazone* of buff-colored silk trimmed with green, which had been adopted by the Empress and the ladies of her suite—was chosen by the artist just for the sake of the pleasant memories it conjured up. And lo! in one of the pockets of the mousquetaire jacket lay the weird woman's ring. The thin gold wire had broken, and the ring had evidently slipped from the finger when the Empress had drawn forth her handkerchief. The kind little artist was overjoyed. She instantly telegraphed to the Emperor, and a telegram was despatched to Her Majesty, now at her country chateau in Estramadura, and no doubt that by this time the conviction of a restoration to the Tuileries restored has once more returned to the imperial mind.

THE ORLEANS.

Some Account of the Property Claimed by the Family.

From the Paris Journal.

On the 6th of August, 1830, the yearly revenue of the House of Orleans, two-thirds of which was made up by the produce of 375,000 acres of forest, and the remainder of their property in appanage, was valued at 8,000,000 of francs, representing a capital of 300,000,000. And yet Duke Louis Philippe Joseph, father of King Louis Philippe, died insolvent in 1793, leaving 75,000,000 of debts, in liquidation of which he had given up to his creditors all his personal property, except that which he held by appanage, which had been returned to the domain of the State by the law of the 6th of April, 1871. Those personal properties were bought in by the Government, who paid as price for them a sum of 37,740,000 francs, or little more than half the liabilities. How does it happen that Princes who were not possessors of a solitary centime in 1814 turned out to be three hundred times millionaires fifteen years later? The explanation of that phenomenon is very simple. King Louis XVIII., by a simple royal ordonnance anterior to the publication of the charter, restored to the Orleans family all of their property which the State still possessed, and reconstituted in their favor, in contempt of the law of 1871, the majorate, created by Louis XIV. in favor of his brother, Monsieur Only, Louis XVIII. forgot to make restitution to the country of the 37,740,000 francs which had been paid by it in the discharge of the succession to Duke Philippe Egalite. It was all profit. At the same time as this gift, the same King also returned to the Dowager Duchess of Orleans the property of her father, the Duke de Penthievre, sole heir to the natural children of Louis XIV.; and that rich property reverted to Louis Philippe and his sister, Mlle. Adelaide, on the death of their mother in 1821. We must add to those magnificent spoils about 20,000,000 received from the milliard of emigrants. Such was the fortune of the House of Orleans when its chief was called to the throne, on the 7th August, 1830, by 221 Deputies, violators of the charter and of their own mandate. The same day on which Duke Louis Philippe d'Orleans accepted the crown he signed a deed at the house of M. Dentend, Notary, Rue-Croix-des-Petits-Champs, by which he bestowed *inter vivos* on all his children, except the eldest, his entire real and personal estate, but reserving the life use of it to himself. If contemporary statements are to be believed, the document was executed in great haste on the 6th August, but the date was left in blank until the advent to the throne was a consummated fact. To give the deed a sure date, it was necessary to have it registered at once, which would involve the expenditure of a considerable sum, several millions of francs, and the chief of the House of Orleans had no idea of drawing so much money from his cash-box in prospect of a precarious crown. The following is what took place: Article 28 of the law of the 22d Primaire, year VII., which provides that "the fees on deeds and those on transfers by decease shall be paid before registration, in the amount set forth in the present article. No person can be allowed to diminish or postpone the payment, &c." But what the Duke of Orleans wanted was precisely to lessen the payment, or, at least, to postpone it. And so Baron Louis, Minister of Finance, was applied to. On his side, the Minister saw rise before his eyes Article 59 of the same law of the 22d Frimaire, year VII., thus drawn up: "No public authority, neither the administration, nor its functionaries, can admit any reduction or modification of the duty established by the present or of the penalties incurred, nor shall they suspend them or in any way cause delay in their recovery, without becoming personally responsible for the same." Those requirements of the law did not restrain Baron Louis, and he signed a Ministerial warrant authorizing the Registration Department to enroll on the debtor side, that is to say, to grant credit for the gift which had been made over in the presence of M. Dentend. M. Lefeuillade, Receiver of the Second Court of Notariate Acts, should, by virtue of article 59, just quoted, have resisted an illegal order which did cover his responsibility; but he did not venture to protest, and submitted.

THE INVALID IN CANADA.

How the Hon. Peter B. Sweeny Spent his Christmas.

St. Catharine's (Dec. 25) Correspondence of the New York Sun.

This is one of the most famous resorts in all Canada for invalids. Its mineral waters and fine atmosphere attract thousands during the summer season from all parts of the country. Even in winter, notwithstanding the severity of the weather, the health-giving waters are eagerly sought by those afflicted with certain diseases. Among those now here testing the merits of St. Catharine's as a health resort is the Hon. Peter B. Sweeny, of New York. Mr. Sweeny arrived with his family on the 20th inst., and quietly took up his quarters in the Welland House here. He proposes to remain until completely restored to health. In addition to his family, there came with Mr. Sweeny Dr. Vergnes, of New York, his medical adviser, and that gentleman and Dr. Goodman, of St. Catharine's, are in constant attendance upon the invalid. Mr. Sweeny's illness is of a tedious kind, but Dr. Goodman informs me that it is not dangerous. He is not confined to his bed, nor even to his apartments, but walks out frequently to enjoy the bracing air. Although he has been here but five days he is already feeling better, but his entire recovery will doubtless be a work of time.

Dr. Goodman informs me that he has prescribed no medicines for Mr. Sweeny, believing that the change of air and scene will be sufficient to effect a permanent cure. Mrs. Sweeny enjoys her stay here very much. She accompanies her distinguished husband in his walks and drives, and watches every favorable turn in his disease with the most earnest solicitude. She is hopeful that Mr. Sweeny will entirely recover, provided he can remain here a sufficient time.

Mr. Sweeny spent his Christmas very quietly and pleasantly. In the morning he walked out enveloped in a heavy military cloak, and strolled about the town for more than two hours, returning in time for dinner, which was served at 1. He did not go to church.

Dr. Goodman is particular about Mr. Sweeny's diet, and, in his anxiety about it, has confided the preparation of Sweeny's meals to the personal supervision of Mr. Seymour Stevenson, the gentlemanly proprietor of the Welland House. Mr. Stevenson executes his trust with the utmost tact and judgment. He knows just how to cater to an invalid, and he obeys to the letter Dr. Goodman's instructions with reference to serving up the latter's dietary prescriptions. Mr. Sweeny's meals are served in his rooms, and this part is superintended by Mr. Ross, a gray-haired colored gentleman of great courtliness and suavity of manner.

I met Mr. Ross on the staircase, this morning, as he was taking up Mr. Sweeny's breakfast. He bowed very low as he did so. I looked at the heavy salver he carried, and was struck, not only with the judgment displayed by Mr. Sweeny's physicians, but also with the skill evinced by Mr. Stevenson's cook. Broiled partridges smothered with mushrooms, venison steak swimming in port wine, the finest of Mocha coffee steaming from a huge silver tankard, a cluster of quails sizzling on toast, and other choice delicacies were spread in the greatest profusion.

"Mr. Ross, is that for Mr. Sweeny," I asked. "Yes, sah; yes, sah," Mr. Ross said in response. "This all for Mr. Sweeny, sah. His appetite, sah, is a little delicate, sah, and you see, sah, we have to coax it a little. Yah, yah, yah!"

Here Mr. Ross fell into an immoderate fit of laughter, which lasted for a minute, during which he nearly dropped the salver. Finally his countenance grew grave.

"Yes, sah," he said, in reply to another inquiry, "Mr. Sweeny is quite sick, sah. He complains a good deal, sah, and the doctor's with him all the time, sah."

Here Mr. Ross suddenly remembered that Mr. Sweeny's breakfast was growing cold, and here the conversation ended.

Mr. Sweeny's Christmas dinner was a choice one, and one evidently adapted to a distinguished gentleman in delicate health. It consisted of roasted beef, roast teal duck with Port wine sauce, broiled partridge, Champagne sauce, a shoulder of lamb stuffed with truffles, haunch of venison, and two bottles of Moet and Chadon.

Mr. Sweeny's health is entirely too delicate to permit him to receive calls from any one. I sent up my card to-day and was politely received, but Mr. Sweeny begged to be excused from a protracted interview, as he was very weak and unable to withstand the excitement of a lengthy conversation. I found the gentleman reclining languidly on a lounge in his elegant parlor; his beautiful hair was dishevelled, and his face was pale and haggard, showing more plainly than words could express it the ravages of disease. He arose quickly at my entrance and advanced to shake hands, at the same time tendering a chair as he did so. He appeared too weak to stand. So I begged him to resume his position on the lounge.

The conversation which followed was simply confined to inquiries about his health and earnest expressions of hope for an early recovery. Mr. Sweeny smiled faintly, and said he was already feeling much better, although he was still very weak. He said that he had heard St. Catharine's spoken of as a health resort in the highest terms, and he thought he would try it himself. His family had joined him in order to be near him, and administer to his comfort.

Mr. Sweeny is not drinking the waters here. They are very strongly impregnated with sulphur and iron, and Dr. Goodman is fearful of the effect upon his patient's debilitated system. Mr. Sweeny says, however, that in the course of a few weeks he will be able to take the baths, which are said to be very beneficial. Just now his system is too weak to bear them. In short, Mr. Sweeny is doing nothing at all to improve his health, except to remain here and derive all the benefit he can from the pure air, exercise, and the rigid diet under which he has been placed by his medical advisers, and the accomplished Mr. Stevenson. Mr. Sweeny says that his appetite has not been deranged by his impaired health. On the contrary, he thinks that the atmosphere has rather strengthened it.

At the termination of the interview, and when I arose to take leave, Mr. Sweeny said: "If you write anything to the *Sun*, be particular to state that I am sick."

As this was apparent, I of course promised to do so. Mr. Sweeny is evidently irritated at his detention here, when matters of so much moment demand his presence in New York. He reads the papers eagerly, and chafes at his necessary exile from home whenever anything appears in them seeming to require his attention. He is in constant telegraphic correspondence with his friends there, and also writes many letters. These duties would seem to detract somewhat from and retard the early recovery so fondly wished for by his friends. But Mr. Sweeny's habits of industry are so firmly established that he cannot attain that perfect repose so necessary to restore his shattered health.

SMUGGLING AT NIAGARA.

The Tricks of the Frontier.

Niagara Falls (Dec. 23) Correspondence of the New York Evening Post.

It has long been known by the government that the petty smuggling from Canada which hourly takes place amounts to a large aggregate, and is the cause of an annual loss to the customs of no small sum. Professional smugglers, who load themselves down with goods and betray themselves by their peculiar shapes, guilty countenances, or too great eagerness to deny that they have anything dutiable with them or on their person, are easily detected, and can be generally guarded against and caught. But it is your well-to-do, highly aristocratic and totally-above-suspicion people who are at present doing so much damage to the customs receipts. Ladies and gentlemen of the first water, old men and maidens, young men and children, clad in the best apparel, and apparently only bent on a pleasure trip, are the ones who do the mischief; and against these, during the past summer, the government has carried on a violent crusade.

In the summer and fall, when the "season" is in existence, is the time for aristocratic smuggling, and during the past few months a force of detectives has been stationed at Niagara Falls, the Bridge, Lewiston, and other neighboring places, to aid the Custom House searchers in their ferreting-out work. Notable among these detectives has been a very prominent officer, whose headquarters are in your city. He has constantly been on the alert at the different points named, and has, by his knowledge of human nature, ably superintended the measures taken for the detection of the misdoers. In conversation with him, and by being present at some of his "discoveries," I have received a few hints as to how the petty smuggling is carried on and also checked, and will give them for the benefit of your readers.

Besides the large force of detectives and searchers stationed at the Suspension Bridge, there is an organized corps of spies who travel on the trains, visit the Canada towns, and spy around generally. Not all of these, however, are regularly in such employ, but are in some other business, and obtain a percentage of the value of the goods captured by their agency. Many of them, again, have friends or relatives among the "bridge" officers, and spy for them, and send them secret knowledge in advance of the arrival of the smugglers, so that those officers may make the discoveries and receive their share of the spoils.

As many of our summer travellers now go over into Canada, either for a trip through it, or especially for the purpose of purchasing some nice goods at very low rates, the cities and towns in the neighborhood of the bridge are often crowded with Americans shopping, and no inconsiderable amount of goods is thus bought. To cheat the government or a railroad company seems to be perfectly allowable, even to the consciences of otherwise the best of citizens, and a silk dress at $30, when the like at home is worth $70, is too great a temptation for female frailty. Besides, the Canadian shop-clerks assure the purchasers that it not only is done every day, but that it is perfectly allowable, as the United States Government always permitting a person to bring into the States any goods they may want for their own use, and that they never stopped anybody with as few as two or three silk dress patterns, a couple of dozen of kid gloves, and say thirty yards of the best lace, the duty thus withheld from the customs being only perhaps $100. At the same time, just to avoid detention and a formal entering of the goods should the officer see them, these clerks advise that the silks be made up into a panier or hung round the lady's hoops, &c., while the kid gloves make capital pads to set off the shape of the body, and the lace is easily wrapped around the waist. And so, having stifled the conscience—easy task it is, too—of the purchaser, and having sold the goods at higher rates than Canadians would have been asked to pay, the purchasers are bowed out of the store and a new scene appears on the stage.

The shopkeeper himself is too deeply interested in the keeping up of aristocratic smuggling to in any way nip it in the bud. Not only will he give the American purchaser the best advice as to how the Customs officers may be deceived, but he will assure him or her privately, that if a sufficient number of goods are purchased, or the purchaser pay the expenses of travel, he will deliver them free on the other side of the bridge. How he can do this is a question that might pertinently be asked of the Custom House officers; but that he can and does do it is very true, and that he will send a clerk with the goods in the same train as the purchasers, and, though the latter will be closely questioned, and perhaps searched, the clerk, who rode in another car, so as not to show his little *modus operandi*, will be at the other side of the bridge with the trunk, never unlocked, or the bundles, that he carried openly in his arms, untouched.

But with the shop-clerk it is very different. Ill-paid and over-worked, he looks upon an American as a legitimate prey, and no sooner is such a purchaser out of the shop than he seeks some way to turn an honest (?) penny out of him or her. It is to such as these that the detectives have revealed themselves, and have shown them the way to make that honest (?) amount of money. In Hamilton and St. Catharine's, particularly, have these shop-clerks been approached and "seen," and it is with very little trouble to themselves that they discover the time and train that the smugglers leave on, and warn their friends, the officers. A partial description of their persons is sent, and an officer meeting the train a few stations before the bridge is reached, is enabled to spot the guilty persons with ease. At the bridge the searchers come on the train, but do not commence their work until it has moved upon the structure. Then one or more officers take each car and hurried search the satchels and travelling-rug bundles of the passengers.

Persons being "spotted" on the train are invited to the searching rooms on reaching the American side, and the ladies are shown into apartments provided for them. Here are women searchers, who request liberty to make the closest examination, and, if refused, are wont to quietly say that in such a case a male detective will be summoned to perform that operation by force. Such a threat is usually sufficient to cause immediate compliance.

During this examination, the shame and humiliation of the lady subjected to it is terrible to contemplate, and the female searchers state that they have witnessed the most fearful scenes enacted by those discovered in the act of smuggling. The loss of the goods is but a trifle compared with the belief that the press will get hold of their names and publish them. It is not the guilty conscience awakened that makes the agony so bitter; it is the fear that the world at large and Mrs. Grundy, in particular, will know that the fashionable Mrs. or Miss So-and-So was publicly searched by government minions and proved to be a common smuggler. During the past season hundreds of such smugglers, of both sexes, have been caught by the spy system and the plan of more closely examining the persons of those supposed to be traveling only for pleasure.

Occasionally, it is true, mistakes are made, and perfectly innocent people are searched; but such people do not, as a general thing, object to submitting to the necessary laws of their country, and are willing to put up with the inconvenience for the sake of complying with a rule whereby, nine times out of ten, the guilty are caught and punished. Of course, no punishment—save the disgrace, and loss of their goods—is meted out to these petty smugglers, although there are enactments whereby much heavier punishment can be bestowed.

In strict reality it is unlawful to bring over anything on which duty is collectable and is not paid. Yet there is a rule about allowing persons certain articles which, if only strictly adhered to, would save many a person much fear, and, perhaps, great trouble. Thus, clothes, in moderate quantities, bought in Canada, for use there, and so used, are allowable, though occasionally an over-zealous officer will seize such.

Lately, a prominent banker of New York, being over in Canada, and finding the weather there too cold for his light overcoat, bought a new one, and wore it homeward. He was only in Canada two days, and so admitted, and the officer, believing him to have bought his new coat as a speculation on American prices, seized it. In vain did the banker beg for his coat, offering to pay all duty, even to the full value of the article. The officer was immovable, and so the New Yorker departed cold and shivering. However, he reported the transaction to the head officials, and his coat was returned at once, with a notification that the official head of the offender should be taken off if he desired it, as in this case the bringing in of the coat was allowable. The rule is also to allow a couple of pairs of kid gloves and such small articles, but it is too often transgressed. The officers, indeed, are given a latitude as to what constitutes articles enough to justify a seizure, and are generally very considerate and fair. It is hard to estimate the value of the seizures of the past season at this point, but it will not fall far short of twenty thousand dollars from aristocratic smugglers alone.

THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

Something About an Almost Unknown Land—The Navigator Islands.

From the San Francisco Alta California.

Away, far away in the midst of the South Pacific, in latitude 15° south and 171° east longitude, and right in the track of the United States, New Zealand, and Australian mail steamers, lies the beautiful Island of Tutuila, rising in its solitude to an elevation of 2,400 feet above the level of the sea, and clothed with evergreen tropical verdure. To the mariner's eye is presented one of those Eden-like scenes rarely to be found on our globe. Resting upon the tops of the mountains are seen the clouds peculiar to these regions. The almost perpendicular ridges from the mountain-top to the sea, intersected with beautiful valleys covered with foliage of all kinds, with the rain pouring down in torrents in one; in the next, the sun shining brightly; in a third, the fog hurrying from the mountain-top to the beach; a fourth is scarcely visible, with the many-tinted rainbow forming an arch across the whole; the ocean expending its force upon the white coral reef; the long line of cocoa-nut trees along the beach, with the native villages here and there. Away to windward are three whale-boats, and on the other side of our ship, looking right into the harbor of Pango Pango, and coming out to meet the Nevada, is a war canoe propelled by fifty painted warriors, which approaches at almost lightning speed. The naked savage on the bow is dancing his war dance, and as his club moves from side to side, the fifty paddles strike the water. This isolated scene, far away from civilization and all our associations, forms a picture never to be effaced from one's mind, and which Hogarth would have traveled twice round the world to sketch. Here man is beheld in his natural state, without dress, without art, and yet even the inherent modesty of mankind is to be found among these people; around their loins is a covering made from the bark of a cactus tree, hanging down in shreds about twelve inches long. They are a fine athletic people, averaging from five feet nine inches high to six feet, well formed and strong. The women are particularly good looking, medium height, and in their wild simplicity adorned with flowers and wreaths.

The islands of the Samoa group have seldom been visited by Europeans, and, in consequence, the natives are unused to our habits and customs. Upolo, forty miles to the west of Tutuila, stands first among the group in point of fertility, having an area of 1,025 square miles, which may be divided into three districts—the west, middle, and eastern—rising to about 1,800 feet above the level of the sea. The western slope, from the mountain to the sea, is all suitable for cultivation, and three-fourths of the middle, and two-thirds of the eastern, are all susceptible of cultivation; the soil is of the richest kind, composed of decomposed vegetable matter, etc. Rains are frequent throughout the year, and small streams every mile or so flow from the mountains to the sea, affording a plentiful supply of water at all times. Upolo is certainly the most fertile island in the Pacific, more so than the Island of Ceylon. In every district are to be found figs, dates, indigo, tamarinds, cinnamon, nutmegs, ginger, taro, bread-fruit, cocoa-nuts, yams, bananas, sweet potatoes, mangoes, melons, limes, pumpkins, pine-apples, oranges, custard-apples, citrons, guavas, pomegranates, mulberries, maize, cotton, sugar, rice, coffee, etc.

On this island is situated Port Apia, inhabited by perhaps one hundred and sixty Europeans, who have chiefly found their way there in whaleships; a population not likely to develop the vast resources of the country, and from which little progress might be expected, were it not that the United States, New Zealand, and Australian mail line will, in all probability, call at the port of Pango Pango. The native population, numbering about 26,300, are exceedingly friendly disposed toward white men, and have on several occasions sought the protection of England and the United States. The Island of Upolo is governed by three Chiefs, who are always disputing and fomenting war among themselves. The only law that exists for Europeans is a sort of Consular Court, which is not looked upon with favor.

The island to the westward of Upolo is not quite so fertile, but covers a much larger area, and it is estimated that there are about 600 square miles. It is suitable for coffee, sugar, and cotton. At no distant date these islands will become the garden of the Pacific. As a central Polynesian depot, the harbor of Pango Pango is not to be surpassed. Situated almost at equal distance between the Society Islands and New Caledonia, 1,800 miles from Auckland, and a little over 3,000 miles from San Francisco, in close proximity with the Fiji and Friendly Islands, the Navigators will certainly become great in the future development of Polynesia. The French have already taken steps to form a connection with the steamship line now running to Australia. By this arrangement all the French settlements will be brought into immediate communication with each other, and reduce the time from New Caledonia to France to thirty-six days, and the benefit that will accrue to our continental railroad, from the increased travel and transportation of cotton, &c., will be very large indeed.

SIGHTS IN CHINA.

Imperial Tombs and Palaces.

James Brooks' Letter to the New York Express.

From the great wall of China I went to the Ming tombs—(to China as an imperial burying place, what the pyramids were to the Egyptians.) The Ming dynasty was a pure Chinese dynasty—no Tartar blood in it—and one of the Mings got up, in a beautiful valley here, just under the mountain road about, a series of burial places now, one of the wonders of China—half in ruins, as everything is there. The approach from Pekin (30 miles distant) into the valley is, or, rather, was once, magnificent. There are six great stages, or notable places, in the valley, to the Tomb of Yung-to—a marble gateway, constructed of fine white marble, 90 feet long, 50 high, carved with squares of flowers; then a stone bridge; then Dragon and Phœnix Gate, and seven marble bridges with elegant balustrades; then the avenue of animals, cut in bluish marble in colossal size—two pairs of lions, two of unicorns two of camels, two of elephants, two of horses. The elephants are 13 feet high by 7 wide. Beyond the animals come the military and civil mandarins, six on each side. These are all in grand costumes. Our mules found these lion and elephant figures so lifelike that they shied at them, trembled all over, and refused to pass by. We had to blind their eyes, and then make them follow a donkey who did not appreciate sculpture as well as the mules. Gradually, then, over a paved road, we came through persimmon, or wild mulberry orchards, to the great resting-place and tomb of Yung-lo. I could fill a page of the *Express* with an interesting topographical description of the vast hall, 210 feet wide and 30 feet deep—of its pillars of teak wood, 12 feet round and 32 feet high to the ceiling—but who in America cares for the Mings, or the dead Mr. Yung-lo, whose remains repose in the august mausoleum in the rear of that hall? I only hint of what I saw, in order to impress you with the idea that the Chinese were as proud of mausoleums as the Egyptians were, or as New Yorkers are of Greenwood Cemetery. But Mr. Yung-lo's and all the other Ming tombs are rapidly going to grass. Another (Manchu) dynasty is on the throne. Grass is growing all over the roofs, and wild weeds in all the courts, and often in the halls. If one will go to see where Chinese Emperors are buried, one ought to go next to see where Chinese Emperors lived. Hence we went over a few miles, some twenty, perhaps, or more, to Yueng-Ming-Yuen, the once wonderful summer palace that the British and French burnt down, or blowed up with powder, in 1860. You will remember that in 1859 the Chinese declined to execute the treaties which let foreign Ministers into Pekin, and that Sir Frederick Bruce (who died in Boston, after being the British Minister in Washington), with our Mr. Ward, were not permitted to reside there. The British and French concluded to fight their way into the capital, and were successful in the fight. The Chinese violated a truce, and murdered some Englishmen and French, whereupon, in revenge, the summer palace of the Emperor was sacked and destroyed in part. It is said that $10,000,000 worth of valuables were found in it by the soldiers, who were permitted to sack it, which many of those soldiers, little understanding values, sold for trifles. Gardens, palaces, temples, and pagodas on artificial hills, were all sacked. Judging by what is now left in ruins, it seems to me that the famous gardens and parks of Versailles, and Wilhelmshohe, in Hesse Cassel, were not more beautiful than this summer palace, or Yueng-Ming-Yuen. Here the Emperor resided five or six months in the year, with his wives and his eunuchs and servants—Pekin, some eight miles off, in sight—and everything about him that could give a human being luxury, ease, effeminacy. There was a lake for gondolas to glide. There was an artificial island, with summer house on it, and a bridge, magnificently arched, leading by a circuit to it. There are groves and tangled thickets, left purposely wild to contrast with the artificial structures all about. Statues of many kinds, in marble and bronze, are all about, some mutilated, but enough left to show the once great grandeur of the twelve square miles within the inclosure of the palace. We lunched within, by dragons in marble, on a terrace, under cedars and pines—and here, in the life palace of the Emperors, had our little feast, as the day before in the Ming Tomb. Travellers must eat and drink, no matter in what high places their meal times pick them up.

BOOKS.

HADLEY BROTHERS,

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,

781 & 783 State-st.,

Would call attention to their beautiful stock of Books for the Library and New Year's Presents, among the most attractive of which are

THE GALLERY OF LANDSCAPE PAINTERS. Imperial 4to. $18.00. With 24 full page Steel Engravings. "The finest book issued in America."

THE ARTISTS' RED-LINE EDITION OF HOOD. $6.00.

THE UNIVERSE. Half of Royal Octavo, 343 Illustrations. $15.00.

SONGS OF THE SPIRIT. $5.00.

D'AUBIGNE'S HISTORY OF THE REFORMATION. Royal 4to. 200 Illustrations. $10.00.

FROUDE'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND. 12 Volumes. Half calf. $50.00.

Our tables are well filled. Come and see us.

HADLEY BROTHERS,

781 & 783 STATE-ST.

INSURANCE.

Tried in the Fire and found Faithful.

PHŒNIX

Insurance Company,

Of Hartford, Conn.

SEVENTEEN YEARS of brilliant success and substantial prosperity, in a profession in which three-fourths of all the Companies engaged prove bitter failures, indicates soundness of management, conservative practice, and legitimate underwriting.

Chicago Office, 43 South Canal-st.

E. L. IRETON, Adjuster.

HENRY H. BROWN, Agent.

Western Department, Cincinnati, Ohio.

H. M. MAGILL, General Agent.

Lamar Insurance Co.

OF CHICAGO.

Do not settle losses in this company with the People's of San Francisco at 25 cents or any other sum less than par. We have written evidence of the liability of responsible parties in Chicago, to the Lamar Company, for a sum above $400,000. All claims are good for 100 cents on the dollar.

SHUFELDT & BALL, Attorneys, 23 West Madison-st.

Republic Ins. Company.

Will buy adjusted claims in the above Company.

Chicago, Dec. 28. C. H. VERMEYRE, 335 Wabash-av.

Roger Williams Insurance Co.

The Secretary of this company, Mr. J. W. DAVENPORT, may be found at No. 151 West Madison-st., Room 9, where he will be pleased to see policyholders.

STATE OF CHICAGO, AND GARDEN CITY.

Policies bought for cash. SHUFELDT & BALL, Attorneys, 23 West Madison-st.

BUSINESS CARDS.

C. S. RANKIN & CO.,

Architectural Iron Works,

CINCINNATI.

Manufacture Store Fronts, Doors and Shutters, Jail Work, Glass Pavements, Grates, Mantels, Railings, and all Iron Work used in the erection of buildings.

E. Sweet, Jr. & Co.,

Civil Engineers and Contractors,

99 S. Clinton-st., Chicago.

Contractors for railroad, dock and bridge building.

ANTRIM & BROWN,

Bricklayers and Contractors.

Building, Boiler Setting, Bake Ovens, Fire Work, and Jobbing generally promptly attended to. 741 SOUTH MAY-ST., CHICAGO.

WEEKLY CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

WEEKLY

Chicago Tribune.

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR, In Large Clubs.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1872

The Weekly Chicago Tribune, for the year 1872, will consist of first-class original and selected matter, embracing the latest news by telegraph and mail, down to the hour of going to press, editorials, correspondence, reports of the proceedings of Congress and of the Legislatures of the Western States, and of important public meetings and political speeches, financial and commercial intelligence, reports of the grain, provision, lumber, dry goods, cattle, and general markets, notices of new publications, and other literary and miscellaneous intelligence. It will also contain weekly summaries of information concerning the work of

REBUILDING CHICAGO,

And restoring its former greatness after its late devastation by fire.

The year 1872, it will be remembered, is a

PRESIDENTIAL YEAR,

And the campaign will, in all probability, be as exciting as any that has transpired since the outbreak of the late war. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE will uphold and defend the principles of the Republican party with its accustomed vigor and earnestness. Our platform consists of:

Equal and exact justice, at the ballot-box and before the law, to all men, without distinction of race or color.

Amnesty for all political offences connected with the rebellion.

A tariff for public revenue only.

Preservation of the public lands for actual settlers under the Homestead and Pre-emption laws.

Opposition to monopolies of every description, and to corruption in every form.

Such reform of the civil service as shall make men and fitness, instead of partisan zeal or personal favoritism, the test of preferment to Federal offices.

Our readers, and the public generally, are so well acquainted with the tone and quality of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, that we need not enlarge upon that subject. Near the close of the 25th year of our existence as a public journal, we had the misfortune, in common with a large majority of the business community of Chicago, to be burned out, losing thereby the most commodious newspaper building in the United States, and being deprived, temporarily, of the use of our extensive printing machinery. We have commenced rebuilding our ruined edifice on a more enduring plan than before, and we have effected arrangements for the use of machinery which practically give us the same facilities that we possessed before the fire. Upon occupation of our new building and machinery THE TRIBUNE will be issued as an octavo, and contain eight pages of reading matter.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE will be published regularly as heretofore each Wednesday upon the following

TERMS—Payable in Advance.

WEEKLY:

Single copy, one year........$ 1.50
Five copies, one year........7.00
Ten copies, one year........12.00
Twenty copies, one year, and an extra copy to getter-up of club........20.00
Fifty copies, one year, and a copy of daily one year to getter-up of club........50.00

TRI-WEEKLY:

Single copy, one year........$ 6.00
Five copies, one year........27.50
Ten copies, one year........50.00

DAILY:

Single copy, per annum........12.00

SUNDAY EDITION:

Single copy, per annum........2.50

SEND FOR POSTER AND SAMPLE COPIES

TRIBUNE CO., Chicago, Ill.

No publication of above Prospectus will be acknowledged unless ordered direct from our office.

INSTRUCTION.

Dearborn Seminary,

985 WABASH-AV.

The next term of this School begins on WEDNESDAY, JAN. 3. For catalogues apply to the Principal. Z. GROVER.

WATCHES.

Holiday Presents!

ELGIN WATCHES.

Full-plate Movements, adjusted to temperature, in Gold or Silver Cases, for Gents' use.

The B. W. Raymond, H. Z. Culver, and H. H. Taylor movements are especially recommended.

The LADY ELGIN, in Gold Hunting, enamelled, or engraved case, continues the most popular watch for ladies' use yet offered for sale. No more charming present could be made than one of these beautiful time pieces.

The ELGIN WATCHES, of style and price according to taste and purse, are for sale by all Chicago Jewellers.

No movements retailed by the Company.

The Elgin Illustrated Almanac for 1872 has just been received from the Aldine Press, and is in the hands of Chicago Jewellers for presentation to their customers. It will also be forwarded by mail to any address upon application to

National (Elgin) Watch Co.,

Cor. Green & Washington-sts.,

CHICAGO, ILL.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.

Have Just Published.

EVA'S ADVENTURES IN SHADOW-LAND.

BY MARY D. NAUMAN.

Author of "Sidney Elliott," "Twisted Threads," etc. ILLUSTRATED.

16mo. Extra Cloth. $1.25.

A peculiarly fascinating fairy story, which cannot fail to please the young folks. Eva's wonderful adventures are told in a charming style, and are tastefully and appropriately illustrated.

SEVEN DECADES OF THE UNION.

THE HUMANITIES AND MATERIALISM.

Illustrated by a memoir of John Tyler, with reminiscences of some of his great contemporaries.

THE TRANSITION STATE OF THIS NATION; Its Dangers and Their Remedy.

BY HON. HENRY A. WISE.

Crown 8vo. Extra Cloth. $2.00.

THE COIN BOOK.

Comprising a History of Coinage; a Synopsis of the Mint Laws of the United States; List of Current Gold and Silver Coins; a Dictionary of Coins, Ancient and Modern, together with other valuable and interesting matter. Illustrated with engravings of the principal coins.

8vo. Extra Cloth. $2.50.

For sale by booksellers generally, or will be sent by mail, postage paid, upon receipt of the price by

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., Publishers, 715 and 717 Market-st., Philadelphia.

The Choral Tribute!

By L. O. EMERSON.

This favorite collection of Church Music continues to sell largely, and is the

LEADING BOOK

OF THE SEASON.

PRICE, $1.50.

Sent, post-paid, on receipt of retail price.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.

C. H. DITSON & CO., New York.

BAUMBACH'S

New Collection

OF

SACRED MUSIC!

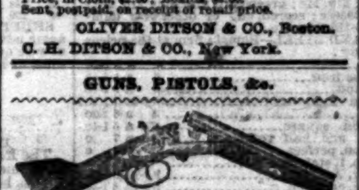
Those who have been anxiously waiting for its appearance may now send their orders; and nor can they be disappointed in the quality of music. Te Deums, Benedicites, Responses, Glorias, Anthems, Solos, Duets, Sentences, and all first-class—none better. Large, clear, legible type, a great recommendation.

Price, in Cloth, $2.50; Boards, $2.00. Sent, postpaid, on receipt of retail price.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.

C. H. DITSON & CO., New York.

GUNS, PISTOLS, &c.



GUNS, RIFLES,

Pistols, Fishing & Shooting Tackle,

Breech-loading Implements and Fixed Ammunition, Pistol Cartridges, Gunpowder, Shot, Lead, Blasting Powder, Safety Fuse, a general assortment of Sporting Goods, Gunsmiths' Materials, Pocket Cutlery and Notions. Agent for Geo. T. Abbey's celebrated top-fastening breech loader.

All orders for goods in (or out of) our line shall have prompt attention.

E. E. EATON, 724 State-st., Formerly Eaton & Abbey, 101 Lake-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

To Sewing Women.

The Ladies' Relief and Aid Association of the Fifth District is prepared to furnish work to that class of sewing women who have families, or are otherwise deterred from going out to work. Any such person, upon application, and being endorsed by some lady of the association, or bringing other good recommendation, will be supplied at the headquarters of the association, 74 Fourteenth-st, any day between the hours of 9 a. m. and 4 p. m. We would also solicit sewing from families, and will insure satisfaction, as the work on all articles placed in our hands will be thoroughly inspected.

We have also added to this an Employment Bureau for servant girls, so that ladies and servants, upon application and the payment of a small sum, can each be provided for.

(Signed) MRS. G. B. MARSH, President.

To Contractors, Carpenters, and Builders.

We shall be prepared to furnish any lengths of heavy Joists and Timber, in any quantity, at reasonable prices, about the 1st of January next. Orders are respectfully solicited.

JOHN D. GARDINER & CO., Manufacturers and Dealers, 330 Lumber-st.

THE COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO, CHICAGO, Dec. 9, 1871.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this association, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at its Banking House, in Chicago, on Tuesday, January 9, 1872, between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock p. m.

By order of the Board of Directors.

M. D. BUCHANAN, Cashier.

Grand Duke Alexis.

A splendid tinted lithograph of the GRAND DUKE ALEXIS, of Russia, will be given away to all persons calling for it, at the TEA STORE of the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co., 114 West Washington-st.

25c. CORNS. 25c.

DR. STEPHENS, 121 West Washington-st., 2 to 3; 59 Twenty-second-st., 4 to 9. All Right Salve for corns, 25c per box. Druggists have it.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

CHAPIN & GORE,

142 Twenty-second-st.,

IMPORTERS OF

Wines, Liquors, and Cigars.

We have a large stock of

HERMITAGE AND OLD CROW,

the finest copper-distilled Whiskey in the world.

CALIFORNIA WINES

For the holidays, just received direct from California, by C. L. MEYERS & CO., 40 West Madison-st., dealers in groceries, provisions, &c.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD

SCALES,

OF All Sizes.

Fairbanks, Greenleaf & Co, 11 SOUTH CANAL-ST.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Cause and Cure of Consumption.

The primary cause of Consumption is derangement of the digestive organs. [illegible]

Cristadoro's Hair Dye.

[illegible]

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

This superb hair dye is the best in the world. [illegible]

TIME TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Mich. Central & Great Western Railway. [illegible]

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. [illegible]

Chicago and Alton Railroad. [illegible]

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern. [illegible]

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. [illegible]

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad. [illegible]

Chicago & Northwestern Railway. [illegible]

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne, & Chicago. [illegible]

EXPRESS NOTICES.

U. S. Express Co.

REDUCED RATES

on Remittances of Currency, Small Packages, and C. O. D.'s.

H. D. COLVIN, Agent.

December, 1871.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. C. BIGELOW,

has been in Chicago for the last twelve years, and has gained a reputation above all others in his line of specialty which has induced others to advertise. [illegible] Call on or address DR. C. BIGELOW, 454 South State-st., Chicago, Ill.